THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 185,000
Sample Copies sent free to any address

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908. VOL. LXXIII, NO. 6.

How United States "Makes Money"

A remarkable thing about the United States coining system is that the government loses money in coining gold, but makes a big profit in coining pennies. In a $10 gold piece there is exactly $10 worth of gold and 10 per cent of copper—put there to harden the precious metal. To this must be added the cost of minting. A silver piece of money is about half profit, but the penny pays best of all.

The copper disks, or blanks, for new cents are bought by the carload from a firm at Waterbury, Conn., which has a contract to supply them at the rate of $2.50 per million. That means that the United States government obtains for $2.50 cents the copper blanks which, by the process of stamping, are transformed into one dollar's worth of pennies.

What becomes of the millions of pennies coined each year by the government is an unsolved problem. To supply the demand the mint at Philadelphia must keep on turning out new pennies at an average rate of 4,000,000 per month.

The copper cent of course has its beginning in a copper mine. After smelting the copper is bought by agents who sell it to the Waterbury firm, in whose factory it is melted and mixed with tin and zinc—according to a recipe prescribed by the treasury department—and then hardened and made into bricks. These bricks are cut into slices the thickness of a cent and the strips passed through machines which stamp out little round disks just the size of a cent.

The blanks are next put into boxes and shipped by the carload to the mint at Philadelphia, where they are stamped with the head on one side and the denomination on the other.

In addition to an enormous quantity of copper cents the Philadelphia mint turns out millions upon millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver coins every year. The gold and silver bricks are cast into long strips just the width of the coins, and from these strips the coin disks are cut by machines with heavy punches. Next the disks are fed into a tube which drops them one by one between two dies. The dies come together with enormous pressure and stamp the familiar impressions seen on our coins.

To make the counterfeiting of its paper money as difficult as possible, the United States government spares absolutely no pains in the making of gold and silver certificates. They are printed on peculiar paper, most difficult to imitate. Then there are elaborate scrolls and devices covering the bill which only the most skilful engraver would attempt to duplicate.

The certificate paper has silk threads running all through it and can be manufactured only by powerful and expensive machinery, quite out of reach of the ordinary counterfeiter. So far as known no counterfeiter has ever been able to imitate this paper.

Before the paper reaches the bureau of engraving and printing each piece is guarded just as carefully as though it was already a thousand dollar bill. The bills are printed very carefully on small presses and then fed into curious little numbering machines which automatically stamp on the letter and number of the series.

The question is often asked, "What becomes of all the old, soiled, worn-out and mutilated currency?" The "ones," handled most, are first retired, their average life being about three months. A "five" lasts almost five times as long, while the "50's," "100's" and "500's" look clean and inviting after years of service.

Many people refuse old bills. Not so the United States government, which maintains a home for them and is always ready to redeem them at their full face value. The government rule is that when three-fifths or more of a mutilated bill is sent in for redemption the face value will be paid for it.

There is a federal statute with appropriate penalties against the mutilation of coin, but the average man when he gets a coin into his possession will naturally resent the assertion that the coin is not his own personal property to dispose of as he pleases, but merely a measure of values and a portable representative of tangible holdings. But the latter statement is a fact just the same.

A man may spend a ten dollar gold piece he has earned, but if he drills a tiny hole in it and turns the coin into a watch-charm or a pendant for his daughter's necklace he is liable to arrest.

Mutilated silver—and by mutilation is meant any perforation of the coin or scratch or defacement upon it—is redeemed by the government at forty per cent of its face value. This is a little less than the market price of the silver of which it is composed, and purposely so, for it is the federal policy to discourage tampering of any kind with coin of the realm.

The old and worn out bills are destroyed—reduced to a pulp in a large macerating machine at the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington.

After maceration it is utterly impossible for any one to find any evidence of money in the pulp, even the small silk threads which run through all genuine notes becoming a part of the whitish pulp.

The pulp is sold to dealers who make images of the American eagle, the capitol, the treasury, busts of presidents and other famous men, each tiny image representing from $5,000 to $15,000 of destroyed bills. There is always a good demand for the souvenirs.—New York World.

WIVES FOR SETTLERS.

Women Form a Society to Send Girls to the Colonies.

In the colonies of Germany there are regions aggregating an area larger than the mother county herself where German settlers may thrive and make new homes for themselves. They may live in these new homes in greater comfort than in the old country.

At present there are about 10,000 white men in these colonies, but only 1,000 women. This disparity between the sexes is being much talked about in Germany. Many of the leading German women are studying the problem.

They are asking if it would not be a blessing to the colonies if their white population consisted of some thousands of German families instead of a few thousand German men. Would it not transform the colonies into new Germanys? The women say the German family should be the social unit in the colonies.

In June last the Woman's German Colonial Union was organized under the patronage of Grand Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg. Nearly every member of the managing committee is the wife of a government official or army officer.

In September the union sent its first party of young women to one of the colonies. Thousands of German women are joining the society and a large scheme of work has been cut out for it.

In October the union began the publication of a sixteen-page paper called Kolonie und Heimat. It appears fortnightly, and is filled with fine photographs of colonial scenes and news and comment of the colonies. This is the organ of the union, but it is only one among a number of means through which the influence of the union is beginning to be widely felt.

It is working to interest German women of all ranks in life in the colonies, giving advice and material support to women who intend to emigrate, looking after women and children in the colonies who are in need and preparing to participate in the planting of schools among the colonists and to pay the traveling expenses of young women to help them to employment by which they may pay their way and to establish agencies to look after their interests in their new homes.

It is a national work in which the union is engaged, a work that aims to make the colonies the home of many thousands of German immigrants who shall plant German civilization there and build up new markets for the products of German industries. Earlier societies had been formed in Germany to promote the emigration of women to the colonies, but no other has been organized on a national scale or with prospects so bright of becoming a powerful influence in the development of the German oversea possessions.

QUEEN WEARS FAKE RUBIES

"Aren't They Beautiful?" Asks Alexandra.

Queen Alexandra is having much amusement with the imitation rubies which she, possessing some of the most magnificent jewels in Europe, can dare to wear. Her majesty rarely wore anything but pearls and diamonds formerly, so the rubies attract the more attention and arouse admiration, which the queen perfectly understands, is not provoked utterly by their beauty.

When anyone praises the rubies her majesty says, as if much gratified: "Do you like them? Yes; they are very fine, aren't they? Beautiful!" But then she adds, smiling:

"Between you and me, they are imitation."

The rubies are such astonishingly good counterfeits that only an expert in gems can discover that they are false.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, the queen's close friend, bought some of the rubies from a foreign peddler for a joke, and then Alexandra first saw them. She purchased some, too.—The Record.

FORTUNE IN POST CARDS

Cheap as the price of a single post card may be, however, the aggregate amount of money that is expended in purchasing them during the year is something enormous. As an example, one may take the New York city postoffice, where an average of 100,000 cards is handled every day. Basing one's calculation upon the cheapest cards—the two-for-five and three-for-five varieties—this would represent an original expenditure of fully $750,000, while the British postal authorities have estimated that the value of the cards mailed and delivered by them during 1906 was in excess of $5,000,000.—The Bohemian.

OUR GROWING COLLEGES.

40,000 Students in Ten Largest Universities.

The attendance at American universities annually compiled by Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia, shows some interesting figures for 1907. Harvard holds the lead as the largest university, with 5,345 students, Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Cornell, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Yale and California following in the order named.

These ten universities, says the Independent, represent a total attendance of over 40,000. The largest gains were made by Columbia, New York University, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota; that is, two eastern and four western institutions.

At three of the prominent state universities of the middle west a decrease in the number of male students enrolled is counterbalanced by an increase in the number of women. Wisconsin has eighty-seven less men in 1907 than in 1904, but 138 more women. There is a steady gain in the enrollment at Smith, Vassar and Bryn Mawr.

The greatest number of degrees conferred in 1907 was for Harvard, with 1,187 to her credit. Michigan, Columbia and Yale followed in the order named.

The decrease in the number of American students at all the German universities is this year more marked than ever. According to the registration statistics of Berlin University, which has been the most popular of all the German universities with Americans, there are now only ninety-five students from this country—sixty-eight men and twenty-seven women enrolled. Three years ago there were 103 and ten years ago 400.

CHINAMEN AND WINE.

Drinking Capacity Was Well Thought of in Ancient Times.

The price of wine and the quantity consumed in ancient times must always remain more or less a matter of speculation, in view of the changes which have taken place in Chinese values, weights and measures. The Emperor Chen Tsung is said to have been able to drink three tou, or what we now call three gallons, without being confused; but what a tou may have contained at the beginning of the eleventh century is almost impossible to say. He one day inquired of his courtiers what had been the price of wine under the T'ang dynasty, and was told, "three hundred cash a gallon," as could be proved from a verse of the poet Tu Fu:

See, three hundred cash in my pocket I've got;
'Tis exactly the sum that will buy us a pot.

The capacity for wine seems always to have been as highly esteemed in China as with us in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In fact, one emperor declared it was just as essential to the success of a banquet as a capacity for verse. The mythical emperors are usually said to have been able to swallow prodigious quantities, but as these quantities are always measured in cups or goblets, we are unable to form any reliable estimate of their powers. A late emperor, who asked the elder of two brothers how he compared with the younger, received the following answer: "As a thinker, he beats me; as a drinker, I beat him."

Another official, named Li Tu, who regularly took too much, was urged by his friends to give up drink. "I take it for my health," he replied. "I cannot do without it, and I find this a pleasurable way of spending my declining years." To his son he once said, in a play upon words which cannot be reproduced: "Water is an excellent thing—in a landscape; but if I can die drunk I shall die happy." In like manner argues Yuan Hao-wen of the Nu-chen Tartar dynasty: "If a man does not drink wine, how is he to cure his various complaints?"

There are many stories in Chinese literature of practical jokes played on tipsy people. One man, in early days, when shoes were left at the house door—a custom borrowed later on by the Japanese—used to amuse himself by mixing up the shoes of his guests and rearranging them at random, the result being that when the guests took their leave, already half-seas over, with one big shoe and one little one, there were many falls and sprawlings in the road, much enjoyed by the host who was seeing his friends home.—Herbert A. Giles, in Nineteenth Century.

THE POET ANSWERED.

Do you know that I was born on the same day Emerson died?

Both events being a cruel misfortune to literature.—The Bohemian.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Abroad we always try to be
Polite; we study etiquette;
The tricks of high society
We never have forgotten yet.
We stand upon our dignity,
At least, as far as we are able;
While waiting, you will never see
Our hands above the dining table.

Our soup we never, never blow,
We never start right in on cake;
We modulate our voices low,
We seldom ever make a break.
We never josh the maid who serves,
Nor look to see if she is pretty;
In fact we're on to all the curves
Of high life in a modern city.

To think of asking for dessert
Before the solid course is through
Is something, I may here assert,
That we would never, never do,
All proper customs we obey,
On celery we never munch;
We dine in quite the proper way,
And then go out and buy a lunch.

At home 'tis very different, though,
Our elbows on the tables rest;
If hot, our tea we always blow,
And eat the way that pleases best.
We josh the maid and roast the cook,
We call for things we do not see;
And sometimes father reads a book,
Which may not be propriety.

We even in our shirt sleeves dine,
While mother wears a dressing gown;
The customs, gladly we resign
Of all best families in town.
Abroad our etiquette's displayed,
Our manners perfect, I repeat;
At home behavior's not our trade,
But there we get enough to eat.

—Detroit Free Press.

POPE THREATENS PRINCE

Vatican May Sever Relations Because of Visit to Quirnal.

The Vatican threatens to break off diplomatic relations with the principality of Monaco because the Prince of Monaco has arranged to pay his respects to King Victor at the Quirinal while attending the session there of the geographical congress. The vatican has given a hint to the prince, who says he cannot cancel his engagement to the king, and that the only way out of the difficulty would be to cancel the congress, of which he is the moving spirit, and this the prince refuses to do. So a rupture appears unavoidable.

The last reigning sovereign to whom the pope refused an audience because he went first to the Quirinal, was the shah of Pesia.—The Record.

STORY OF A BLACK CAT.

Here is an amusing story that Capt. Christopher Cradock, skipper of the Swiftsure, a vessel now in the British channel fleet, is fond of telling. A court-martial was being held on board the Hibernia at Malta for the trial of a gunner who had been drinking not wisely but too well. The evidence had been taken, the finding decided on, and the court cleared to consider the sentence. The court was reopened and the prisoner ushered in. Hardly had he crossed the threshold when, to the astonishment of the members of the court, he threw himself face downward, uttered a wild shriek, and pleaded piteously for mercy. Every one looked at the president, and the reason for the prisoner's strange behavior at once dawned on their perplexed minds. The president's hair on top was conspicuous by its absence, and in private life he invariably wore a black skull cap. Now, the Hibernia was one of the draughtiest ships in the navy, and the deliberations had been somewhat long, so in the prisoner's absence the president had covered his head with its usual protector, but on the man's reentry quite forgot to hide it by putting on his cocked hat. The unfortunate gunner, whose nerves were somewhat unstrung as a result of his recent debauch, jumped to the conclusion that the wearing of the black cap by the president signified that he was to be hanged for his offense, instead of which his punishment turned out to be a few days' cells.—London P. T. O.

DRY LAW FOR ROUMANIA

Government Control Planned to Stop Drunkenness.

The government of King Carol of Roumania to stop, if possible, the spread of drunkenness among the Roumanian peasantry, has prepared and introduced into the Roumanian parliament a bill regulating the sale of drink, the principal points of which are:

The sale of all brandies and whiskies is declared a state monopoly.

Drinking bars pass into the hands of municipalities, and their managers will be municipal employes. Villages which have not more than 150 houses can have only one drinking bar. Villages with less than 150 houses can have one drinking bar, if within a radius of three miles no other drinking bar exists.

Bars cannot be opened on a Sunday or on a saint's day, and on the working days during the week must be closed every evening at 8 o'clock.

The law will forbid the sale of drink on credit; nor will it be lawful to pay for drink by giving some agricultural product or cattle in exchange for it.

The sale of drink to drunkards and to children under 16 years is absolutely prohibited.

Holding of balls and entertainments in the drinking places is not allowed.

When a man is found drunk in the streets for the first time he will be fined 16 shillings; the second time he will have to go to prison for at least two days; and if he is for the third time found drunk in the streets, his name will be introduced into the register of drunkards, and the barkeepers will be heavily fined if they sell him a drink.

CONCRETE 2,000 YEARS OLD

The Pantheon at Rome was constructed from cement concrete by Agrippa, 27 years B. C., nearly 2,000 years ago. This great structure was built in a circular shape, the walls being about twenty feet in thickness, and the roof is a hemisherical, or dome shape, and was also constructed of cement concrete. It has a 30-foot opening in the top, and spanning over all is 142 feet 6 inches across. This ancient edifice proves to the world today, in a remarkable way, the strength, durability and permanence of a concrete structure. It has withstood the storms and destructive elements of nineteen centuries, and does not show a single sign of decay or a break of any description.

It has lately been suggested, and is perhaps true, that those huge stones found in the pyramids, once thought to be quarried from the ground by the Eyptians, which seemed to be impossible, are nothing but molded cement concrete.

It appears that cement and its use is one of the recovered arts, and that we are just entering into an age of its usefulness.

The cement used by the ancients was a combination of slaked lime, volcanic dust, sand and broken stone. Although the formation of concrete is not as good as the concrete made today from Portland cement, it is a fact that cannot be denied that the work constructed by the Romans centuries ago from crude concrete is today in a perfect state of preservation.

Portland cement is a modern invention, and was discovered about 25 years ago by Joseph Leeds, of England. In color it resembles a limestone quarried on the island of Portland, from which it derived its name of Portland cement.

There are now many cement mills in the United States, and there are many more being constructed, so as to supply the growing demand for this valuable product.—National Farmer and Stock Grower.

The Powers and Maxine

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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CHAPTER I.

Lisa Drummond's Part.

It had come at last, the moment I had been thinking about for days. I was going to have him all to myself, the only person in the world I ever loved.

He had asked me to sit out two dances, and that made me think that he really must want to be with me, not just because I'm the "pretty girl's sister," but because I'm myself, Lisa Drummond.

Being what I am—queer, and plain, I can't bear to think that men like girls for their beauty; yet I can't help liking men better if they are handsome.

I don't know if Ivor Dundas is the handsomest man I ever saw, but he seems so to me. I don't know if he is very good, or really very wonderful, although he's clever and ambitious enough; but he has a way that makes women fond of him; and men admire him, too. He looks straight into your eyes when he talks to you, as if he cared more for you than anyone else in the world; and if I were an artist, painting a picture of a dark young knight starting off for the crusades, I should ask Ivor Dundas to stand as my model.

Perhaps his expression wouldn't be exactly right for the pious young crusader, for it isn't at all saintly, really; still, I have seen just that wrapt sort of look on his face. It was generally when he was talking to Di; but I wouldn't let myself believe that it meant anything in particular. He has the reputation of having made lots of women fall in love with him. That was one of the first things I heard when Di and I came over from America to visit Lord and Lady Mountstuart. And of course there was the story about him and Maxine de Renzie. Everyone was talking of it when we first arrived in London.

My heart beat very fast as I guided him into the room which Lady Mountstuart has given Di and me for our special den. It is separated by another larger room from the ball room; but both doors were open and we could see people dancing.

I told him he might sit by me on the sofa under Di's book shelves, because we could talk better there. Usually, I don't like being in front of a mirror, because—well, because I'm only the "pretty girl's sister." But tonight I didn't mind. My cheeks were red, and my eyes bright. Sitting down, you might almost take me for a tall girl, and the way my gown was made didn't show that one shoulder is a little higher than the other. Di designed the dress.

I thought, if I wasn't pretty, I did look interesting, and original. I looked as if I could think of things; and as if I could feel.

And I was feeling. I was wondering why he had been so kind to me lately, unless he cared. Of course it might be for Di's sake; but I am not so queer-looking that no man could ever be fascinated by me.

They say pity is akin to love. Perhaps he had begun by pitying me, because Di has everything and I nothing; and then, afterwards he had found out that I was intelligent and sympathetic.

He sat by me and didn't speak at first. Just then Di passed the far away, open door of the ballroom, dancing with Lord Robert West, the Duke of Glasgow's brother.

"Thank you so much for the book," I said.

(He had sent me a book that morning—one he'd heard me say I wanted.)

He didn't seem to hear, and then he turned suddenly, with one of his nice smiles. I always think he has the nicest smile in the world; and certainly he has the nicest voice. His eyes look very kind, and a little sad. I willed him hard to love me.

"It made me happy to get it," I went on.

"It made me happy to send it," he said.

"Does it please you to do things for me?" I asked.

"Why, of course."

"You do like poor little me a tiny bit, then?" I couldn't help adding—"Even though I'm different from other girls?"

"Perhaps more for that reason," he said, with his voice as kind as his eyes.

"Oh, what shall I do if you go away!" I burst out, partly because I really meant it, and partly because I hoped it might lead him on to say what I wanted so much to hear. "Suppose you get that consulship at Algiers."

"I hope I may," he said quickly. "A consulship isn't a very great thing—but—it's a beginning. I want it badly."

"I wish I had some influence with the Foreign Secretary," said I, not telling him that the man actually dislikes me, and looks at me as if I were a toad. "Of course, he's Lord Mountstuart's cousin, and brother-in-law as well, and that makes him seem quite in the family, doesn't it? But it isn't as if I were really related to Lady Mountstuart. I was never sorry before that Di and I are only stepsisters—no, not a bit sorry, though her mother had all the money, and brought it to my poor father; but now I wish I were Lady Mountstuart's niece, and that I had some of the coaxing, 'girly' ways Di can put on when she wants to get something out of people. I'd make the Foreign Secretary give you exactly what you wanted, even if it took you far, far from me."

With that, he looked at me, suddenly, and his face grew slowly red, under the brown.

"You are a very kind Imp," he said. "Imp" is the name he invented for me. And I loved to hear him call me by it.

"Kind!" I echoed. "One isn't kind when one—likes—people."

I saw by his eyes then, that he knew. But I didn't care. If only I could make him say the words I longed to hear—even because he pitied me, because he had found out how I loved him, and because he had really too much of the dark-young-Crusader-knight in him, to break my heart. I made up my mind that I would take him at his word, quickly, if he gave me the chance; and I would tell Di that he was dreadfully in love with me. That would make her writhe.

I kept my eyes on him, and I let them tell him everything. He saw; there was no doubt of that; but he did not say the words I hoped for. A moment or two he was silent; and then, gazing away towards the door of the ballroom, he spoke very gently as if I had been a child—though I am older than Di by three or four years.

"Thank you, Imp, for letting me see that you are such a staunch little friend," said he. "Now that I know you really do take an interest in my affairs, I think I may tell you why I want so much to go to Algiers—though very likely you've guessed already—you are such an 'intuitive' little creature. And besides, I haven't tried very hard to hide my feelings—not as hard as I ought, perhaps, when I realize how little I have to offer to such a girl as your sister. Now you understand all, don't you—even if you didn't before? I love her, and if I go to Algiers——"

"Don't say any more," I managed to cut him short. "I can't bear—I mean, I understand. I—did guess before."

It was true. I had guessed, but I wouldn't let myself believe. I hoped against hope. He was so much kinder to me than any other man ever took the trouble to be, in all my wretched, embittered twenty-three years of life.

"Di might have told me," I went gasping on, rather than let there be a long silence between us just then. I had enough pride not to want him to see me cry—though, if it could have made any difference, I would have grovelled at his feet and wet them with my tears. "But she never does tell me anything about herself."

"She's so unselfish and so fond of you, that probably she likes better to talk about you instead," he defended her. And then I felt that I could hate him, as much as I've always hated Di, deep down in my heart. At that minute I should have liked to kill her, and watch his face when he found her lying dead—out of his reach for ever.

"Besides," he hurried on, "I've never asked her yet if she would marry me, because—my prospects weren't very brilliant. She knows of course that I love her——"

"And if you get the consulship, you'll put the important question?" I cut him short, trying to be flippant.

"Yes. But I told you tonight, because I—because you were so kind, I felt I should like to have you know."

Kind! Yes, I had been too kind. But if by putting out my foot I could have crushed every hope of his for the future—every hope, that is, in which my step-sister Diana Forrest had any part—I would have done it, just as I trample on ants in the country sometimes, for the pleasure of feeling that I—even I—have power of life and death.

I swallowed hard to keep the sobs back. I'm never very strong or well, but now I felt broken, ready to die. I was glad when I heard the music stop in the ball room.

"There!" I said. "The two dances you asked me to sit out with you are over. I'm sure you're engaged for the next."

"Yes, Imp, I am."

"To Di?"

"No. I have Number 13 with her."

"Thirteen! Unlucky number."

"Any number is lucky that gives me a chance with her. The next one, coming now, is with Mrs. George Allendale."

"Oh, yes, the actor manager's wife. She goes everywhere; and Lord Mountstuart likes theatrical celebrities. This house ought to be very serious and political, but we have every sort of creature here—providing it's an amusing, or successful, or good looking one. By the way, used Maxine de Renzie to come here when she was acting in London at George Allendale's theatre? That was before Di and I arrived on the scene, you remember."

"I remember. Oh, yes, she came here. It was in this house I met her first off the stage, I believe."

"What a sweet memory! Wasn't Mrs. George awfully jealous of her husband when he had such a fascinating beauty for his leading lady?"

"I never heard that she was."

"You needn't look cross with me. I'm not saying anything against your gorgeous Maxine."

"Of course not. Nobody could. But you mustn't call Miss de Renzie 'my Maxine,' please, Imp."

"I beg your pardon," I said. "You see, I've heard other people call her that—in joke. And you dedicated your book about Lhassa, that made you such a famous person, to her, didn't you?"

"No. What made you think that?"

He was really annoyed now, and I was pleased—if anything could please me in my despair.

"Why, everybody thinks it. It was dedicated to 'M.,' as if the name were a secret, so—"

"'Everybody' is very stupid, then. 'M.' is an old lady, my god-mother, who helped me with money for my expedition to Lhassa, otherwise I couldn't have gone. And she isn't of the kind that likes to see her name in print. Now, where shall I take you, Imp? Because I must go and look for Mrs. Allendale."

"I'll stay where I am, thank you," I said, "and watch you dance—from far off. That's my part in life, you know; watching other people dance from far off."

When he was gone, I leaned back among the cushions, and I wasn't sure that one of my heart attacks would not come on. I felt horribly alone and deserted; and though I hate Di, and always have hated her, ever since the tiny child and her mother (a beautiful, rich, young California widow) came into my father's house in New York, she does know how to manage me better than anyone else, when I am in such moods. I could have screamed for her, as I sat there helplessly looking through the open doors; and then, at last, I saw her, as if my wish had been a call which had reached her ears over the music in the ball-room.

She had stopped dancing, and with her partner (Lord Robert, again) entered the room which lay between our "den" and the ball-room. Probably they would have gone on to the conservatory, which can be reached in that way, but I cried her name, as loudly as I could, and she heard. Only a moment she paused—long enough to send Lord Robert away—and then she came straight to me. He must have been furious; but I didn't care for that.

I had been wanting her badly, but when I saw her, so bright and beautiful, looking as if she were the joy of life made incarnate, I should have liked to strike her hard, first on one cheek and then the other, deepening the rose to crimson, and leaving an ugly red mark for each finger.

"Have you a headache, dear?" she asked, in that velvet voice she keeps for me—as if I were a thing only fit for pity and protection.

"It's my heart," said I. "It feels like a clock running down. Oh, I wish I could die, and end it all! What's the good of me—to myself or anyone?"

"Don't talk like that, my poor one," she said. "Shall I take you upstairs to your own room?"

"No, I think I should faint if I had to go upstairs," I answered. "Yet I can't stay here. What shall I do?"

"What about Uncle Eric's study?" Di asked. She always calls calls Lord Mountstuart 'Uncle Eric,' though he isn't her uncle. Her mother and his wife were sisters; that's all; and then there was the other sister, who married the secretary for foreign affairs, a cousin of Lord Mountstuart's. That family seemed to have a craze for American girls; but Lord Mountstuart makes an exception of me. He's civil, of course, because he's an abject slave of Di's, and she refused to come and pay a visit in England without me; but I give him the shivers, I know very well; and I take an impish joy in making him jump.

"I'm sure he won't be there this evening," Di went on, when I hesitated. "He's playing bridge with a lot of dear old boys in the library, or was, half an hour ago. Come, let me help you there. It's only a step."

She put her pretty arm round my waist, and leaning on her I walked across the room, out into a corridor, through a tiny "bookroom," where odd volumes and old magazines are kept, into Lord Mountstuart's study.

It is a nice room, which he uses much as his wife uses her boudoir. The library next door is rather a show place, but the study has only Lord Mountstuart's favorite books in it. He writes there (he has written a novel or two, and thinks himself literary), and some pictures he has painted in different parts of the world hang on the walls; for he also thinks himself artistic.

In one corner is a particularly comfortable cushiony lounge where, I suppose, the distinguished author lies and thinks out his subjects, or dreams them out. And it was to this that Di led me.

She settled me among fat pillows of old purple and gold brocade, and asked if she should ring and get me a little brandy.

"No," I said, "I shall feel better in a few minutes. It's so nice and cool here."

"You look better already!" exclaimed Di. "Soon, when you've lain and rested a little, you'll be a different girl."

"Ah," how I wish I could be a different girl!" I sighed. "A strong, well girl, and tall and beautiful, and admired by everyone—like you—or Maxine de Renzie."

"What makes you think of her?" asked Di, quickly.

"Ivor was just talking to me of her. You know he calls me his 'pal,' and tells me things he doesn't tell everybody. He thinks a great deal about Maxine, still."

"She'd be a difficult woman to forget, if she's as attractive off the stage as she is on."

"What a pity we didn't come in time to meet here when she was playing in Lordon with George Allendale. Everybody used to invite her to their houses, it seems. Ivor was telling me that he first met her here, and that it's such a pleasant memory, whenever he comes to this house. I suppose that's one reason he likes to come so much."

"No doubt," said Di sharply.

"He got so fascinated talking of her," I went on. "He almost forgot that he had a dance with Mrs. Allendale. Of course Maxime had made a great hit, and all that, even then; but she didn't stand quite as high as she does now, since she's become the fashion in Paris. Perhaps she had nothing except her salary, then, whereas she must have saved up a lot of money by this time. I have an idea that Ivor would have proposed to her when she was in London if he'd thought her success established."

"Nonsense!" Di broke out, her cheeks very pink. "As if Ivor were the kind of man to think of such a thing!"

"He isn't very rich and he is very ambitious. It would be bad for him to marry a poor girl, or a girl who wasn't well connected socially. He has to think of such things."

I watched the effect of these words, with my eyes half shut, for, of course, Di has all her mother's money, two hundred thousand English pounds; and through the Mountstuarts, and her aunt who is married to the foreign secretary she has got to know all the best people in England. Besides, the king and queen have been particularly nice to her since she was presented, so she has the run of her special set, as well as the political and artistic, and "old-fashioned exclusive" ones.

"Ivor Dundas is a law unto himself," she said, "and he has plenty of good connections of his own. He'll have a little money, too, some day, from an aunt or a godmother, I believe. Anyway, he and Miss de Renzie had nothing more than a flirtation. Aunt Lilian told me so. She said Maxine was rather proud to have Ivor dangling about, because everyone likes him, and because his travels and his book were being a lot talked about just then. Naturally, he admired her, because she's beautiful, and a very great actress——"

"Oh, your Aunt Lilian would make little of the affair," I laughed. "She flirts with him herself."

"Why, Lisa, Aunt Lilian's over forty, and he's twenty-nine."

"Forty isn't the end of the world for a woman, nowadays. She's a beauty and a great lady. Ivor always wants the best of everything. She flirts with him, and he with her."

Di laughed, too, but only to make seem as if she didn't care. "You'd better not make such silly remarks to Uncle Eric," she said, staring at the pattern of the cornice. "Aren't those funny, gorgoyley things up there? I never noticed them before. But oh—about Mr. Dundas and Maxine de Renzie—I don't think, really, that he troubles himself much about her any more, for the other day I happened to ask what she was playing in Paris now, and he didn't know. He said he hadn't been over to see her act, as it was too far away, and he was afraid when he wasn't too busy, he was too lazy."

"He said so to you, of course. But when he spends Saturday to Monday at Folkestone with the aunt who's going to leave him her money, how easy to slip over the Channel to the fair Maxine, without anyone being the wiser."

'Why shouldn't he slip, or slide, or steam, or sail in a balloon, if he likes?' laughed Di, but not happily. "You're looking much better, Lisa. You've quite a color now. Do you feel strong enough to go upstairs?"

"I would rather rest here for awhile, since you think Lord Montstuart is sure not to come," said I. "These pillows are so comfortable. Then, perhaps, by and by, I shall feel able to go back to the den, and watch the dancing. I should like to keep up, if I can, for I know I shan't sleep and the night will seem so long."

"Very well," said Di, speaking kindly, though I knew she would have liked to shake me. "I'm afraid I shall have to run away now, for my partner will think me so rude. What about supper?"

"Oh, I don't want any. And I shall have gone up stairs before that," I interrupted. "Go now, I don't need you any more."

"Ring, and send for me if you feel badly again."

"Yes—yes."

By this time she was at the door, and she turned with a remorseful look in her eyes, as if she had been unkind and was sorry. "Even if you don't send I shall come back by and by, when I can, to see how you are," she said. Then she was gone, and I nestled deeper into the sofa cushions, with the feeling that my head was so heavy, it must weigh down the pillows like a stone.

"She was afraid of missing Number 13 with Ivor," I said to myself. "Well—she's welcome to it now. I don't think she'll enjoy it much—or let him. Oh, I hope they'll quarrel. I don't think I'd mind anything, if only I was sure they'd never be nearer to each other. I wish Di would marry Lord Robert. Perhaps then Ivor would turn to me. Oh, my God, how I hate her—and all beautiful girls, who spoil the lives of women like me."

A shivering fit shook me from head to feet, as I guessed the time must be coming for Number 13. They were together, perhaps. What if, in spite of all, Ivor should tell Di that he loved her, and they should be engaged? At that thought, I tried to bring on a heart attack, and die; for at least it would chill their happiness if, when Lady Montstuart's ball was over, I should be found lying white and dead, like Elaine on her barge.

I was holding my breath, with my hand pressed over my heart, to feel how it was beating, when the door opened suddenly and I heard a voice speaking.

CHAPTER II.

Lisa Listens.

Someone turned up the light. "I'll leave you together," said Lord Mountstuart; and the door was closed.

"What could that mean?" I wondered. I had supposed the two men had come in alone, but there must have been a third person. Who could it be? Had Lord Mountstuart been arranging a tete-a-tete between Di and Ivor Dundas?

The thought was like a hand on my throat, choking my life out. I must hear what they had to say to each other.

Without stopping to think more, I rolled over and let myself sink down into the narrow space between the low couch and the wall, sharply pulling the clinging folds of my chiffon dress after me. Then I lay still, my blood pounding in my temples and ears, and in my nostrils a faint, musky smell from the Oriental stuff that covered the lounge.

I could see nothing from where I lay, except the side of the couch, the wall, and a bit of the ceiling with the gargoyly cornice which Di had mentioned when she wanted to seem indifferent to the subject of our conversation. But I was listening with all my might for what was to come.

"Better lock the door, if you please, Dundas," said a voice which gave me a shock of surprise, though I knew it well.

Instead of Di, it was the foreign secretary who spoke.

"We won't run the risk of interruptions," he went on, with that slow, clear enunciation of his which most Oxford men have, and keep all their lives, especially men of the college that was his—Balliol. "I told Mountstuart that I wanted a private chat with you. Beyond that, he knows nothing, nor does anyone else except myself. You understand that this conversation of ours, whether anything comes of it or not, is entirely confidential. I have a proposal to make. You'll agree to it or not, as you choose. But if you don't agree, forget it, with everything I may have said."

"My services and my memory are both at your disposal," answered Ivor, in such a gay, happy voice that something told me he had already talked with Diana—and that in spite of me she had not snubbed him. "I am honoured—I won't say flattered, for I'm too much in earnest—that you should place any confidence in me."

I lay there behind the lounge and sneered at this speech of his. Of course, I said to myself, he would be ready to do anything to please the foreign secretary, since all the big plums his ambition craved were in the gift of that man.

"Frankly, I'm in a difficulty, and it has occurred to me that you can help me out of it better than anyone else I know," said the smooth, trained voice. "It is a little diplomatic errand you will have to undertake for me tomorrow, if you want to do me a good turn."

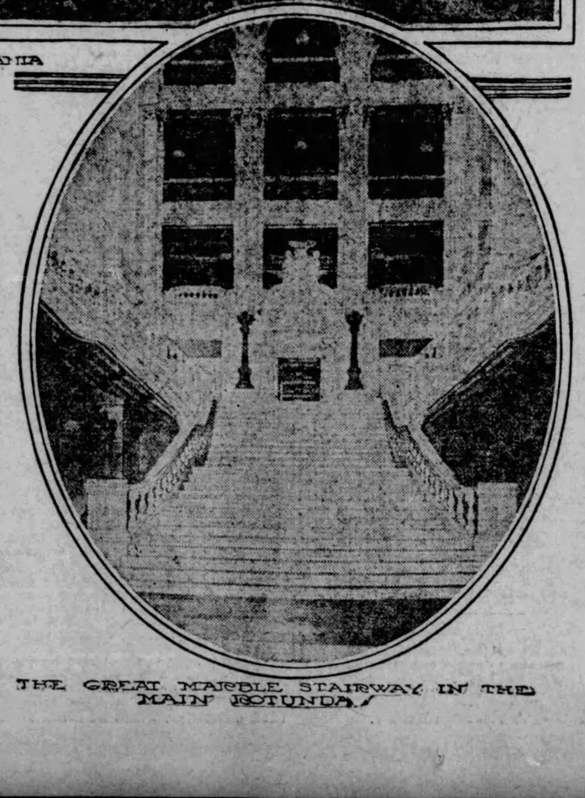
"I will undertake it with great

Pennsylvania's $13,000,000 Statehouse In Which Big Graft Scandal Centers

THE CAPITOL AT HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

The Keystone state's new capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., the construction of which has resulted in indictments against many prominent men, charging them with conspiracy to loot the state treasury, was completed at a cost of $13,000,000, and is one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world.

The first of the five conspiracy cases is now on trial at Harrisburg before Judge George F. Kunkel and involves payments of $49,417.80 for sofas, tables and clothes trees. The defendants in these five cases are Chief Contractor John H. Snaderson and Architect Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia; former Auditor General William P. Snyder, of Spring City; former State Treasurer William L. Mathues, of Media, and James M. Shumaker, of Johnstown, former superintendent of buildings and grounds.



THE GREAT MARBLE STAIRWAY IN THE MAIN ROTUNDA

THE KAISER AND THE FOX

The kaiser's courtesy in always raising his hat when he saw a fox was not inspired, as some cynics suggest, by the fact that we now import foxes from Germany to replace the victims of the secret vulpicide to which keen game preservers are addicted. Although not so prominent in Teutonic folklore as the hare, the fox is still looked upon as a mystic animal throughout Sweden and north Germany. In many districts Reynard has long been regarded by the peasants as so sacred that his name must not be pronounced, and he is alluded to by some such euphemistic title as "blue foot" or "he who goes to the forest."—Westminster Gazette.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder trouble compel you to pass water often through the day and get up many times during the night.

Unhealthy kidneys cause lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and waste away.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, the very worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

Prevalency of KidneyDisease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, who content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease undermines the system.

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If you are sick or feeling badly, begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better, they will help the other organs to health. In taking Swamp-Root, you afford natural help to Nature, for it is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered.

You cannot get rid of your aches and pains if your kidneys are out of order. You cannot feel right when your kidneys are wrong.

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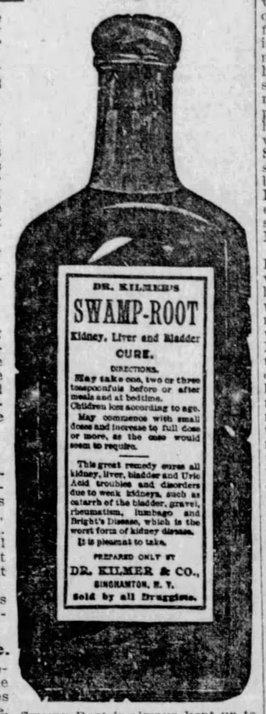
If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE—To prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousand of letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.



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pleasure, and carry it through to the best of my ability," replied Ivor.

"I'm sure you can carry it through excellently," said the foreign secretary, still fencing. "It will be good practice if you succeed, for—any future duties in the career which may be opening to you."

"He's bribing him with that consulship," I thought, beginning to be very curious indeed as to what I might be going to hear. My heart wasn't beating so thickly now. I could think almost calmly again.

"I thank you for your trust in me," said Ivor.

"A little diplomatic errand," repeated the foreign secretary. "In itself the thing is not much; that is, on the face of it. And yet in its relation with other interests, it becomes a mission of vast importance, incalculable importance. When I have explained, you will see why I apply to you. Indeed, I came to my cousin Mountstuart's house expressly because I was told you would be at his wife's ball. My regret is, that the news which brought me in search of you didn't reach me earlier, for if it had I should have come with my wife, and have got at you in time to send you off—if you agreed to go—tonight. As it is, the matter will have to rest till tomorrow morning. It's too late for you to catch the midnight boat across the channel.

"Across the channel?" echoed Ivor. "You want me to go to France?"

"Yes."

"One could always get across somehow," said Ivor, thoughtfully, "if there were a great hurry."

"There is—the greatest. But in this case, the more haste, the less speed. That is, if you were to rush off, order a special train, and charter a tug or motor boat at Dover as I suppose you mean, my object would probably be defeated. I came to you because those who are watching this business wouldn't be likely to guess I had given you a hand in it. All that you do, however, must be done quietly, with no fuss, no sign of anything unusual going on. It was natural I should come to a ball given by my wife's sister, whose husband is my cousin. No one knows of this interview of ours: I believe I may make my mind easy on that score, at least. And it is equally natural that you should start on business or pleasure of your own, for Paris tomorrow morning; also that you should meet Mademoiselle de Renzie there."

"Mademoiselle de Renzie!" exclaimed Ivor, off his guard for an instant, and showing plainly that he was taken aback.

"Isn't she a friend of yours?" asked the Foreign Secretary rather sharply. Though I couldn't see him, I knew exactly how he would be looking at Ivor, his keen gray eyes narrowed, his clean-shaven lips drawn in, the long, well-shaped hand, of which he is said to be vain, toying with the pale Malmaison pink he always wears in his buttonhole.

"Yes, she is a friend of mine," Ivor answered. "But——"

"A 'but' already! Perhaps I'd better tell you that the mission has to do with Mademoiselle de Renzie, and, directly, with no one else. She has acted as my agent in Paris."

"Indeed! I didn't dream that she dabbled in politics."

"And you should not dream it from any word of mine, Mr. Dundas, if it weren't necessary to be entirely open with you, if you are to help me in this matter. But before we go any further, I must know whether Mademoiselle de Renzie's connection with this business will for any reason keep you out of it."

"Not if—you need my help," said Ivor, with an effort. "And I beg you won't suppose that my hesitation has anything to do with Miss de Renzie herself. I have for her the greatest respect and admiration."

"We all have," returned the Foreign Secretary, "especially those who know her best. Among her many virtues, she's one of the few women who can keep a secret—her own and those of others. She is a magnificent actress—on the stage and off. And now I have your promise to help me, I must tell you it's to help her as well; therefore I owe you the whole truth, or you will be handicapped. For several years Mademoiselle de Renzie has done good service—secret service, you must understand—for Great Britain."

"By Jove! Maxine a political spy!" Ivor broke out impulsively.

"That's rather a hard name, isn't it? There are better ones. And she's no traitor to her country, because, as you perhaps know, she's Polish by birth. I can assure you we've much for which to thank her cleverness and tact—and beauty. For our sakes I'm sorry that she's serving our interests professionally for the last time. For her own sake, I ought to rejoice, as she's engaged to be married. And if you can save her from coming to grief over this very ticklish business, she'll probably live happily ever after. Did you know of her engagement?"

"No," replied Ivor. "I saw Miss de Renzie often when she was acting in London a year ago; but after she went to Paris—of course, she's very busy and has crowds of friends; and I've only crossed once or twice since, on very hurried visits; so we haven't met, or written to each other."

("Very good reason," I thought bitterly, behind my sofa. "You've been busy, too—falling in love with Diana Forrest.")

"It hasn't been announced yet, but I thought as an old friend you might have been told. I believe Mademoiselle wants to surprise everybody when the right time comes—if the poor girl isn't ruined irretrievably in this affair of ours."

"Is there really serious danger of that?"

"The most serious. If you can't save her, not only will the entente cordiale be shaken to its foundations (and I say nothing of my own reputation, which is at stake), but her future happiness will be broken in the crash, and —she says—she will not live to suffer the agony of her loss. She will kill herself if disaster comes; and though suicide is usually the last resource of a coward, Mademoiselle de Renzie is no coward, and I'm inclined to think I should come to the same resolve in her place."

"Tell me what I am to do," said Ivor, evidently moved by the Foreign Secretary's strange words, and his intense earnestness.

"You will go to Paris by the first train tomorrow morning, without mentioning your intention to anyone; you will drive at once to some hotel where you have never stayed and are not known. I will find means of informing the lady of what hotel you choose. That done, you will say that you are expecting a lady to call upon you, and will see no one else. You will wait till Mademoiselle de Renzie appears, which will certainly be as soon as she can possibly manage; and when you and she are alone together, sure that you're not being spied upon, you will put into her hands a small packet which I shall give you before we part tonight."

"It sounds simple enough," said Ivor, "if that's all."

"It is all. Yet it may be anything but simple."

"Would you prefer to have me call at her house, and save her coming to a hotel? I'd willingly do so if—"

"No. As I told you, should it be known that you and she meet, those who are watching her at present ought not to suspect the real motive of the meeting. So much the better for us; but we must think of her. After four o'clock every afternoon, the young Frenchman she's engaged to is in the habit of going to her house, and stopping until it's time for her to go to work. He dines with her, but doesn't drive with her to the theatre, as that would be rather too public for the present, until their engagement's announced. He adores her, but is inconveniently jealous, like most Latins. It's practically certain that he's heard your name mentioned in connection with hers, when she was in London, and as a Frenchman invariably fails to understand that a man can admire a beautiful woman without being in love with her, your call at her house might give Mademoiselle Maxine a mauvais quart d'heure."

"I see. Bt if she sends him away, and comes to my hotel—"

"She'll probably make some excuse about being obliged to go to the theatre early, and thus get rid of him. She's quite clever enough to manage that. Then, as your own name won't appear on any hotel list in the papers next day, the most jealous heart need have no cause for suspicion. At the same time, if certain persons whom Mademoiselle—and we, too—have to fear, do find out that she has visited Ivor Dundas, who has assumed a false name for the pleasure of a private interview with her, interests of even deeper importance than the most desperate love affair may still, we'll hope, be guarded by the pretext of your old friendship. Now, you understand thoroughly?"

"I think so," replied Ivor, very grave and troubled, I knew by the change in his manner, out of which all the gaiety had been slowly drained. "I will do my best."

"If you are sacrificing any important engagements of your own for the next two days, you won't suffer for it in the end," remarked the foreign secretary, meaningly.

No doubt Ivor saw the consulship at Algiers dancing before his eyes, bound up with an engagement to Di, just as a slice of rich plum cake and white bride cake are tied together with bows of satin ribbons sometimes in America. I didn't want him to have the consulship, because getting that would perhaps mean getting Di, too.

"Thank you," said Ivor.

"And what hotel shall you choose in Paris?" asked the foreign secretary. It should be a good one. I don't need to remind you, where Mademoiselle de Renzie could go without compromising herself, in case she should be recognized in spite of the veil she's pretty certain to wear. Yet it shouldn't be in too central a situation."

"Shall it be the Elysee Palace?" asked Ivor.

"That will do very well," replied the other, after reflecting for an instant. And I could have clapped my hands, in what Ivor would call my "impish joy," when it was settled; for the Elysee Palace is where Lord and Lady Mountstuart stop when they visit Paris, and they been talking of running over next day with Lord Robert West, to look at a wonderful new motor car for sale there—one that a rajah had ordered to be made for him, and had died before it was finished. Lady Mountstuart always has one new fad every six months at least, and her latest is to drive a motor car herself. Lord Robert is a great expert—can make a motor, I believe, or take it to pieces and put it together again; and he'd been insisting for days that she would be able to drive this rajah car. She'd promised, that if not too tired, she'd cross to Paris the day after the ball, taking the afternoon train, via Boulogne, as she wouldn't be equal to an early start. Now, I thought, how splendid it would be if she should see Maxine at the hotel with Ivor!

The foreign secretary was advising Ivor to wire the Elysee Palace for rooms without any delay, as there must be no hitch about his meeting Maxine, once it was arranged for her to go there. "Any misunderstanding would be fatal," he went on, as solemnly as if the safety of Maxine's head depended upon Ivor's trip. "I only wish I could have got you off tonight; and in that case you might have gone to her own house, early in the morning. She is in a frightful state of mind, poor girl. But it was only today that the contents of the packet reached me, and was thrown to the prime minister. Then, it was just before I hurried round here to see you that I received a cypher telegram from her, warning me that Count Godensky—of whom you've probably heard—an attache of the Russian embassy in Paris, somehow has come to suspect a—er—a game in high politics which she and I have been playing; her last, according to present intentions, as I told you. I have an idea that this man, who's well-known in Paris society, proposed to Mademoiselle de Renzie, refused to take no for an answer, and bored her until she, perhaps, was goaded into giving him a severe snub. Godensky is a vain man, and wouldn't fogive a snub, especially if it had got talked about. He's a bad enemy; and Mademoiselle seems to think that he is a very bitter and determined enemy. Apparently she doesn't know how much he has found out, or whether he has actually found out anything at all, or merely guesses, and 'bluffs.' But one thing is unfortunately certain, I believe. Every boat and every train between London and Paris will be watched more closely than usual for the next day or two. Any known or suspected agent wouldn't get through unchallenged. But I can see no reason why you should not."

"Nor I," answered Ivor, laughing a little. "I think I could make some trouble for anyone who tried to stop me."

"Caution above all! Remember you're in training for a diplomatic career, eh? If you should lose the packet I'm going to give you, I prophecy that in 24 hours the world would be empty of Maxine de Renzie; for the circumstances surrounding her in this transaction are peculiar, the most peculiar I've ever been entangled in, perhaps, in rather a varied experience; and they intimately concern her fiance, the Vicomte Raoul du Laurier—"

"Raoul du Laurier!" exclaimed Ivor. "So she's engaged to marry him!"

"Yes. Do you know him?"

"I have friends who do. He's in the French foreign office, though they say he's more at home in the hunting field, or writing plays——"

"Which don't get produced. Quite so. But they will get produced some day, for I believe he's an extremely clever fellow in his way—in everything except the diplomatic 'trade' which his father would have him take up, and got him into, through heaven knows what influence. No; Du Laurier's no fool, and is said to be a fine sportsman, as well as almost absurdly good-looking. Mademoiselle Maxine has plenty of excuse for her infatuation—for, I assure you, it's nothing less. She'd jump into the fire for this young man, and grill with a Joan of Arc smile on her face."

This would have been pleasant hearing for Ivor, if he'd ever been really in love with Maxine; but I was obliged to admit to myself that he hadn't, for he didn't seem to care in the least. On the contrary, he grew a little more cheerful.

"I can see that du Laurier's being in the French foreign office might make it rather awkward for Miss de Renzie if she—if she's been rather too helpful to us," he said.

"Exactly. And thereby hangs a tale—a sensational and even romantic tale, almost complicated enough for the plot of a novel. When you meet mademoiselle tomorrow afternoon or evening, if she cares to take you into her confidence, in reward for your services, in regard to some private interests of her own which have got themselves wildly mixed up with the gravest political matters, she's at liberty to do so as far as I am concerned, for you are to be trusted, and deserve to be trusted. You may say that to her for me, if the occasion arises. I hope, with all my heart, that everything may go smooth. If not—the entente cordiale may burst like a bomb. I—who have made myself responsible in the matter, with the clear understanding that England will deny if the scheme's a failure—will be shattered by a flying fragment. The favorite actress of Paris will be asphyxiated by the poisonous fumes; and you, though I hope no worse harm may come to you, will mourn for the misfortunes of the others. Your responsibility will be such that it will be almost as if you carried the destructive bomb itself, until you get the packet into the hands of Maxine de Renzie."

"Good heavens, I shall be glad when she has it!" said Ivor.

"You can't be gladder than she—or I. And here it is," replied the foreign secretary. "I consider it great luck to have found such a messenger, at a house I could enter without being suspected of any motive more subtle than the wish to eat a good supper, or to see some of the prettiest women in London."

I would have given a great deal to see what he was giving Ivor to take to Maxine, and I was half tempted to lift myself up and peep at the two from behind the lounge, but I could tell from their voices that they were standing quite near and it would have been too dangerous. The foreign secretary, who is rather a nervous man, and fastidious about a woman's looks, never could bear me; and I believe he would have though it almost as justifiable as drowning an ugly kitten, to choke me if he knew I'd overheard his secrets.

However, Ivor's next words gave me some inkling of what I wished to know. "It's importance evidently doesn't consist in bulk," he said lightly. "I can easily carry the case in my breast pocket."

"Pray put it there at once, and guard it as you would guard the life and honor of a woman," said the foreign secretary solemnly. "Now, I must go and look for my wife. It's better that you and I shouldn't be seen together. One never knows who may have got in among the guests at a crush like this. I will go out at one door, and when you've waited for a few minutes, you can go by way of another."

A moment later there was silence in the room, and I knew that Ivor was alone. What if I spoke, and startled him? All that is impish in me longed to see how his face would look; but there was too much at stake. Not only would I hate to have him scorn me for an eavesdropper, but I had already built up a great plan for the use I could make of what I have overheard.

To Be Continued.

ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

A story is told of Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic, that favorite of Napoleon, which illustrates his own consciousness of the qualities that had made him what he was. He was vexed at the tone of envy and unkindness with which a companion of his childhood, who met him in his prosperity, spoke of his riches, ities and luxury, and said in reply: "Well, now you shall have it all, but at the price which I have paid for it. We will go into the garden, and I will fire a musket at you sixty times, and then if you are not killed everything shall be yours."—Argonaut.

MORPHINE

A PAINLESS HOME CURE. We will send any one addicted to Opium, Morphine, or Laudanum, a free trial treatment of our remedy. No matter how severe your case, with reasonable co-operation, we can promise you a perfect cure. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially physicians. ST. JAMES SOCIETY, Suite 504, 1181 Broadway, N. Y. City.

"The Blood is The Life."

Science has never gone beyond the above simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded the mind and judgement are effected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by inclosing fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, the same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

A MAN OF ICE.

Alexander T. Stewart was the greatest American merchant prince of a generation ago; and his eccentricities equaled his business successes. Yet withal he was a man of absolute commercial integrity, and his fortune of $40,000,000 was gained by means above reproach. The following story relates one of the queer turns of the great financier's fancy, and involves no less a person than Prince Bismarck. It is told in the Scrap Book:

Once upon a time there lived in New York a man who would not comply with a request for his photograph from the great Bismarck himself. This Man of Ice who thus repelled the amiable advance of the Man of Iron was Alexander Turney Stewart, America's greatest merchant prince, whose wife was known as not inferior to that of the Iron Chancellor.

Bismarck had been moved to send his own photograph to Stewart and to ask for one in return because of his approval of the New York merchant's gift of a shipload flour to the sufferers from the Franco-Prussian war. The letter could not be ignored, but, on the other hand, an infraction of his lifelong rule not to have his photograph taken was not to be thought of. For days the merchant revolved the matter in his mind.

Upon reaching his office in the wholesale building at Broadway and Chambers street one day punctually at 12 o'clock, as was his invariable custom, the answer to the conundrum was waiting. A letter from his Berlin representative announced that, owing to floods in Silesia, certain goods that had been ordered could not be delivered. Moreover, the workmen had lost everything and were suffering for the necessaries of life.

Calling his secretary, Stewart dictated a polite letter of acknowledgement for the Iron Chancellor's photograph and enclosed a check for $20,000, which he begged might be used for the benefit of the flood-sufferers in Silesia.

To draw from this incident of the photograph that was never sent the inference that A. T. Stewart was an extraordinary character would be quite correct. He certainly was extraordinary. The refusal to grant a trifling favor to one of the foremost figures of his time was not at all a strange thing for A. T. Stewart to do. On the contrary, the action was in exact accord with his habitual attitude of mind.

All his life he had had an unconquerable aversion, prejudice or superstition against having any photograph made of himself or portrait painted. This aversion was so acute that, in order to destroy it, he went to the length of buying a portrait of himself that had been painted from surreptitious sketches and presented to the Astor library. Since it was his established rule to have no photographs taken, no exception could be made, not even upon the request of so great a man as Bismarck, who had just finished making an empire.

SWEDEN'S CHILDREN.

These pretty little princesses, Margaretha and Martha, children of Prince Charles of Sweden, are beloved by the people for their courteous manners, bright faces and kindly hearts.

The youngest—Astrid—is a mere babe, but the other two girls are undoubtedly the most popular children in Sweden, and anecdotes concerning them frequently appear in the newspapers.

Here is the latest:

Last Tuesday when Princess Ingeborg, their mother, was entertaining a few friends at afternoon tea in her new palace at Djurgarden, her little daughters were called downstairs to say "How do you do?" to the guests.

Later, the children playing with their dolls, became noisy, and had to be reproved more than once. But the noise continued. Princess Ingeborg turned to her little girl, and remarked:

"Margaretha, you're a well-mannered child should be before all things, aheed——"

"Obedient," answered the child, without much show of enthusiasm.

"And when she is told to be quiet, or to do anything, how many times must mamma tell her?"

"Six times," replied Princess Margaretha, with a mischievous glance at her mother's friends, and there was general laughter.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A TRIBUTE TO SAUERKRAUT

Of al lthe multitude of duties that confront a public journal, none is more genuinely pleasant than that of noting, each autumn, the reappearance of sauerkraut upon the tables of the great plain people. Sauerkraut comes upon the heels of Indian summer. It presages and foreshadows Thanksgiving day and Christmas. It is the first course in the gastronomic saturnalia which reaches a climax culmination in roast turkey. As every one knows, sauerkraut has its origin in the German empire, where it has been held in the highest honor and veneration for centuries. There are not a few, indeed, who hold that it is the Teutonic race's most noble gift to the universe. Musicians, of course, the pain to the nine symphonies of Beethoven, and lovers of literature may be expected to vote for Goethe's poetry, but the generality of ordinary folk make sauerkraut their first, last and only choice. It is the most nourishing and satisfying dish in the entire repertory. It soothes the mind, elevates the soul and, as the Germans say, sticks to the ribs. A man who has consumed a liter of sauerkraut is a man fit for any stupendous adventure, from yodeling to high jumping. Sauerkraut, as we have said, is of German nativity, but it was long since naturalized here in America. In Baltimore many tons of it are eaten every winter. It is cheap, it is appetizing and it is easy to cook. Nothing else that recalls itself at this moment spreads such a tempting savor through the house. Put a pot of sauerkraut to boil before retiring and the whole family will dream of eating. And in the morning—if the air is crisp and it is true sauerkraut weather—the whole family will arise with sharp keen appetites and sound digestions. Sauerkraut is equally apropos at breakfast, luncheon, dinner and supper. One may eat it late at night, go straight to bed—and yet escape all hallucinations and nightmares.—Baltimore Sun.

HE SPOKE.

"Speak to me," she pleaded, and looked into his deep brown eyes. "Speak to me," she repeated and stroked his soft curly hair. And this he could not resist. "Bow-wow" he said.—The Princeton Review.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A WOMAN'S SECRET.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 9 is, "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria." John 4: 1-49.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

An unseemly number of scandals and tragedies have been consuming newspaper space during recent weeks, and each one has been the revealing of some terrible secret which had been gnawing at the heart of its unfortunate possessor. How many such grim secrets are all about us unrevealed? More, doubtless, than we imagine, although all will appear in the inevitable day of unveilings.

Such a day came, all unexpected, for a woman who is a familiar character in literature. She entered upon it as blithely as upon other days, little dreaming of the tremendous events that would make over her whole being ere nightfall. So runs life. A man is turned aside by some seemingly trivial circumstance, into a new community, and there meets the woman who becomes his wife, and, consequently, the shaping force in all his future career. A traveler falls into wayside conversation, and finds a gate open into a new life work. A chance meeting creates a lifelong friendship. A man goes, casually and indifferently, into a church service, and there hears words that transform his character.

The woman in our story thought that she had encountered nothing more than one of the trivial conversations for which she was ever more than ready; instead, she found herself in a white light of knowledge and purity which not only revealed her innermost secret shame, but also bared her soul to its first vision of itself.

A Weary Traveler's Rest.

The setting of the story is intensely human. A Teacher and his little company of followers were making a long journey, that is, long when every mile of the way must be traversed afoot. They were weary, dusty, thirsty, worn; especially so was the fine-fibred, sensitive-souled Leader of the band. The highway lay through country that was partly alien and unhospitable, a religious schism—that which no chasm is wider or deeper—divided the wayfarers from the inhabitants.

The Leader sat on the curb of an ancient well to rest. Here was water, provided by the labors of a remote ancestor, but means to draw it were not at hand. Shortly appeared one of the swart, lithe, comely village women, bearing gracefully upon her shoulder the immemorial waterjar, which millions of women still carry and fill every day. This woman had bold, staring eyes, and a tell-tale brazenness of air about her. When the lonely traveler asked for a drink, she sought first to traffic speech, ever ready for what we nowadays call a "flirtation."

To that end, any theme would serve; and what so convenient as a well-simulated surprise that a Jew should speak to a Samaritan (For the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans, and the man was the first and the woman the latter.) Need knows no creed. During the late Chinese famine some Protestant missionaries wanted to deny the Roman Catholic missionaries a share in the distribution of food; an intolerable position which the good sence of Christendom would not for a moment sustain. But this women had no serious scruples; she merely wanted a chatter a while. The first words had been spoken without any prefix or respect; but the tone and manner and words of the man sobered her so that when next she spoke, she began her address with "Sir."

The Ever-Present Quibbler.

Some persons would rise to points of order, if they could, during the proceedings of the Judgment Day. Most of us, it is to be feared, are natural quibblers. It may be profitable to digress from our story for a moment to observe how the Samaritan woman quibbled. So far as we know, the Teacher, who was Jesus, was never given the drink of water he craved; instead, he was given a theological objection. Many centuries are still finding useless theological dogma proffered them, instead of life-giving water.

When reply was made on a high plane, "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who is it that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou wouldst have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water," the woman still could not see the point and replied that the well was deep and the stranger had no vessel with which to draw. When the patient Traveler persisted with a promise of spiritual power, the practical villager coveted it, that she might no longer have to make her daily arduous pilgrimage to the well. When in a single blistering sentence Jesus had revealed to the woman her true self, and had thereby given her an inkling of his character, she still put forward a quibbling question as to the respective merits of Mount Gerizim and Mount Zion!

Every preacher and teacher, every person of culture, knows what it is to speak on one plane and to be understood on another. It seems impossible to lift some persons up above their petty, quibbling, material conception of things. A soul above clothes and food and drink and the crasser things of life it often seems impossible to find in many a person. All the while Jesus stands tender-eyed and pleading, inviting the heavy-laden to leave these burdens with him, and to enter upon the free life of the spirit.

The Family Skeleton Disclosed.

Unable to lead the woman up to his level by direct speech, the Teacher tactfully resorted to another method that would startle her into awakeness. Knowing full well as He still knows, the hidden secrets of the heart, He, with one stroke, tore the curtain from before this woman's secret life of shame. "Go, call thy husband and come hither," He commanded. This was disconcerting as the ways of the truthful and the forceful commonly are.

Even yet the woman, with her brazen, beguiling eyes, did not understand, and thought to carry off the game with a bold front. "I have no husband," she protested.

Then the blow fell, and the family skeleton stood grinning in all its naked hideousness. "Thou hast well said, I have no husband, for thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband." What a white light upon fashionable "tandem polygamy!" How the pure Lord views the gross sensuality of life that hides itself under the cloak of modern social usages! The church prudishly keeps silence upon the grave sex questions which are fundamental problems of our time, but her Lord had no such scruples.

Irresistibly the incident suggests the truth that, whether men will it so or not, life's deep things cannot be hid. Character and conduct are a book read clearly by all the hosts of heaven. God knows, and so does every dweller in the realm of perfect knowledge. Some day all the world will know those deep, dreadful secrets which haunt their possessor like a spectre, no matter how well he may have tried to conceal them. This morning's prize, now a man of 76 years had sent for the officer of the law, in order to confess to crimes committed long, long ago; the burden of guilt had become intolerable. There is no peaceful life except the life that is either pure or pardoned.

A Definition of Religion.

On the occasion of this memorable interview—how lavish Jesus was of himself even with the least deserving!—was given a definition of true religion and acceptable worship.

Some missions cannot conceive of a church in China or Korea or India without a steeple. They somehow, in the provincialism that, to a degree, is common to all men, are unable to understand Christianity apart from the forms which it has taken in our own land and time. Similarly a great mass of people think that to Christianize the "heathen" is to Americanize them.

Now let it be said so that even the children may understand, that religion is not a church steeple, nor pews, nor stained glass windows, nor a pulpit, nor a cassock vest, nor a prayer book, nor any amount of genuflections, rites and services. All these may be dispensed with—even church membership and the sacred ordinances—and real religion still be possessed. Let this be put as strongly as possible, for the trend of every time is to confuse the outward expressions and accessories of religion with religion itself.

Here are the wordh which should ring in the ears of all jarring sects and churches —words which the great body of present-day Christendom shows an unusual alertness to hear and to heed: "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship Him. God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

There you have a tremendous truth for the times. Not by expensive choirs or great organs, not by eloquent sermons and rich liturgy, but by the simple, sincere and seeking spirit, God is alone worshiped acceptably. A direct, personal, vital relationship with the divine is essential religion. Dr. R. S. Holmes says that "Religion is the soul of man seeking the life of God." There are only two indispensable factors, man and God.

That is the profound truth which emerges out of the colloquy between Jesus and the Samaritan woman, in which the woman's shameful secret was revealed, and the smugness, conventionality, artificiality and inadequacy of her religious professions made plain. Nobody has religion enough who has not a true and direct relationship with the Father.

A FEW MISTAKES.

I have been disappointed quite often in life;
It has not been at all what I thought.
I believed I was getting a gem of a wife
When her hand I with ardor besought,
And, of course, I don't wish in the least to complain,
She is very well meaning, I think, in the main,
But there have been some times when I noticed with pain
That she wasn't at all what I thought.

When I take home a purchase I frequently find
That it isn't at all what I thought,
And I own with a sigh that I must have been blind,
Deaf and dumb and insane when I bought,
There is one recollection that makes me feel sick;
It was quite a soft snap and I snapped at it quick,
But I found when I later drilled into the brick
That it wasn't at all what I thought.

I once thought I was getting inadequate pay,
But it wasn't at all what I thought,
For the man that I worked for informed me one day
I was getting far more than I ought.
Of this working for nothing I said I was tired;
I was sure he would give me the raise I desired,
But he gave me the boot, so to speak; I was fired,
So it wasn't at all as I thought.
—Chicago News.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES

The Churchmen's Union, of the Episcopal Church, in Great Britain has been urged to undertake a revision of the prayer book.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society will undertake to fit a number of seamen for religious work among their companions.

Dr. Washington Gladden, of the First Congregational Church at Columbus, O., has completed 25 years' work at that church.

Methodist ministers in the United States are today preaching in more languages, it is said, than were used after the miracle of Pentecost.

The Home Mission work among the Koreans in San Francisco is not yet a year old, but it has proven successful beyond all anticipation.

There are now in the country 84 societies of the National City Evangelization Union, their annual expenditures being upward of $250,000.

The total number of recognized Methodist ministers throughout the world is fixed by the official "Kalendar" at 51,311, with 103,192 lay preachers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church property in this country is now worth about $187,000,000, on which there is an indebtedness of $12,127,248.

In 40 years, Rev. Warren H. Cochrane, who has just closed his pastorate at the Presbyterian Church in Antrim, N. H., has missed but two Sundays.

The Methodists of Indianapolis have completed and recently opened for use a splendid hospital equipped with all the latest appliances for effective work.

The keynote of Lord Kinnaird's message last year to the Young Men's Christian Association was "Work," which this year is changed to "Achievement."

The new Christian Science church at Des Moines is ready for dedication, a mortgage of $10,000 having been lifted nearly a year prior to the time that it was due.

The Church Missionary Society of Great Britain now has 1,385 European workers with 8,529 native assistants, the society's work having increased fourfold in twenty years.

Over $700,000 is invested in the training schools, hospitals, homes and other institutions devoted to the work of the deaconesses of the Methodist church in this country.

For thirty years Rt. Rev. Monsignor Cannon, of St. Patrick's church at Lockport, N. Y., has been planning the parochial school, which he has just seen completed and ready for use.

Quitting a successful business venture to enter the ministry, Rev. T. G. Lewis, after serving several churches in Michigan has now been elected field secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the state.

The Congregational Union Year Book for Great Britain shows a total of 4,928 churches and mission stations with a seating accommodation for 1,801,447 persons, but the church roll has but 498,953 names.

The expenses of the Pan-Anglican congress, which is to be held the coming summer in London, are estimated at about $30.000, nearly all of which will be raised by the sale of tickets for the various meetings.

The Western Recorder, one of the Baptist church publications, issued at Louisville, has a new editor in the person of Rev. Dr. Calvin M. Thompson, who has been a very successful preacher in Kentucky.

A great quantity of valuable Sunday school literature has recently been given to the Indiana state library having been the property of the late William H. Levering, who was a great student of Sunday school history.

The consecration services of the Episcopal English church at Casablanca, which were to have occurred shortly, have been postponed because of the destruction caused by the Arabs who looted it and carried away doors and windows.

The representatives sent from England by the Congregational Union, the Colonial Missionary Society and the London Missionary society to investigate the needs of the churches destroyed by the earthquake in Jamaica have started their work.

Complete religious liberty is now allowed in Bolivia, and the London Council of the Bolivian Indian mission is therefore preparing a special invasion into that country, where Mr. and Mrs. George Allen have been working four years in a very modest way.

The vicar of the parish church at Wellingborough, England, has been forced to announce that there will be no more watch night services because of the presence of so many men and women in a state unfit for the solemn occasion, the harm done by them being greater than the good to the others.

A New Way of Treating Cancer—at Home.

Barnhill, Ohio.—Mr. A. F. Oliver, a prominent citizen of this place, reports that he has fully recovered from a severe cancer of the lip. In speaking of his case, Mr. Oliver says:

"The most wonderful part of my cure is the fact that I never even saw Dr. L. T. Leach, who treated me. After getting his book I merely sent a full description of my case to his office at Indianapolis, Indiana. He sent me his medicine with instructions how to apply it myself without assistance from anybody.

"I tell you, it is wonderful how easily and quickly he cured me, and I advise everyone afflicted as I was to write to Dr. Leach for his 100-page book on cancer, which he sends free."

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Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will somebody please tell me how to make glue from beef feet, after getting the oil out?—C., Dana, N. C.

The left hind quarter of my cow's udder swells and then breaks, same as a boil. Will somebody tell me what course of treatment to use?—D., Deford, Mich.

I would like to know something about the care of bees. I know nothing to begin with. Will some reader help me out?—R., Allegany, N. Y.

Please allow me this question in the Farmstead column. By digging a hole in the ground and cementing it, could I keep ice therein, same as in an ordinary icehouse? I would like to put a building

TOLEDO BLADE PATTERNS FROM THE LATEST PARIS AND NEW YORK STYLES

These designs are practical and adapted to the home dressmaker. Full directions how to cut and how to make the garments will be sent with each pattern.

The patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Be sure to give both the number and the name of the pattern and the bust measure also.

1815—Ladies' Semi-Fitting Jacket. Tweed, cheviot or serge makes up well in this style. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

1532—Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip, with Front or Back Closing, High Neck, or Low or Dutch Round or Square Neck and Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Suitable for lawn or silk. 8 sizes—32 to 46.

959—Misses' One-Piece Skirt, with Stitched Plaits at Top. An excellent model for thin clinging materials. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1417—Ladies' Five-Gored Circular Skirt. Mohair or Panama cloth are good materials for this model. 7 sizes—22 to 34.

1882—Child's Square-Yoked Dress, with Dutch Neck and Elbow Sleeves. Light colored chambray is a pretty material for this simple little frock. 4 sizes—3 to 9 years.

1533—Child's Double-Breasted Coat, in Seven-Eighths Length. Broadcloth, Venetian cloth, and serge are all being used for coats this season. 4 sizes—½ to 5 years.

1744—Ladies' Corset-Cover, Slipped on Over the Head. Persian lawn or jaconet are among the best materials for undergarments. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

1586—Misses' Dressing-Sack, with Front Yoke and Box-Plaited Back. One of the most popular models in tailor-made styles. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1380—Misses' Gathered Skirt with Five-Gored Upper-Part, and Straight Flounce Lower Part. A pretty model for thin materials. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1757—Child's Russian Cap, with or without Ear Laps. Real fur or imitation fur flush are used for this model. 3 sizes—1 to 3 years.

1508—Misses' Semi-Fitted Coat, in Seven-Eighths Length. Separate Coats are most serviceable at this season, and are developed in all materials. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1800—Ladies' Long Coat or Redingote. Broadcloth or satin-faced cloth should be used for this garment. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

1980—Misses' Tucked Shirt Waist, with High or Low Necked Fron Yoke and Long or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves. Madras, linen and indian-head cotton are good materials for this pretty style. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

2241—Ladies' Tucked Waist, with High or Low Neck, Three-Quarter Length Sleeves and Body Lining. Any of the plain or figured dimities or silks make up well in this pattern. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

1635—Girls' Plaited Dress, with Round Yoke. Pique, duck, shepherd's plaid or serge are all good materials for this model. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

1521—Child's French Plaited Dress. Batiste, organdy or lawn are pretty made up on this style. 4 sizes—1 to 7 years.

1639—Misses' Three-Piece Tucked Skirt. Cheviot, serge, or Panama cloth all develop well in this pattern. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1855—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, in Medium Sweep or Round Length, Checked or Plaid materials make up well in this style. 7 sizes—22 to 34.

1876—Child's Combination Underwaist and Diaper Drawers. Canton flannel and Victoria lawn are good materials for this garment. 3 sizes—½ to 3 years.

2019—Misses' Sectional Box Coat. Tan broadcloth or covert cloth are the best developers of this model. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1805—Child's Tucked Dress, with Pompadour Yoke. Plain or flowered challis are pretty materials for this frock. 4 sizes—1 to 7 years.

1512—Child's Dress, with Yoke and Short Sleeves. Any thin material is an admirable medium for this style. 4 sizes—2 to 8 years.

2243—Ladies' House Dress—The Waist with Square Yoke and Standing or rolling Collar, and the Five-Gored Skirt Joined to the Waist. Percale, chambray, gingham and shepherd's plaid are all suitable for this model. 7 sizes—32 to 44.

2224—Boys' Bath Robe, with or without Collar and Hood Together, or with Either Alone. Striped flannel, or bath toweling are both suitable for the development of this useful garment. 6 sizes—6 to 16 years.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Mexican War.

Kindly tell what brought on the war between the United States and Mexico. How much territory did the United States acquire as a result of the war?—C. W., Harrisville, W. Va.

The cause of the war was the revolt of Texas from Mexico and the subsequent annexation of that state to the union in 1845. The treaty of peace gave to the United States California and New Mexico. Mexico, in return for the loss of its northern provinces, was paid $15,000,000 and released from all claims of all kinds held by citizens of the United States against her, estimated at $3,250,000, which the United States assumed.

The Japanese.

Will you please give some past history of the Japanese Some say they are descended from the Chinese.—J. W. T., Fairweather, Ill.

The history of Japan begins with a mythical period, during which gods and godesses mingled openly in the affairs of men. The authentic annals of the country commence with the reign of Sin Mu, who was at the same time high priest and emperor, about 660 B. C. He is said to have civilized the people, and to have established laws and a settled government. For many centuries his posterity reigned on the throne he had founded, bearing the title of mikado, and claiming to rule by divine right and inheritance. They were worshiped as gods upon earth, and long exercised the most absolute power. Along about the third century of the Christian era a free intercourse appears to have been carried on with China, from which country, about the middle of the sixth century, Buddhism entered Japan and was extensively spread among the people. About the end of the eighth century a foreign people, of whom nothing more is known than that they were not Chinese, but natives of some more distant country, invaded Japan, and being constantly reinforced from home, maintained hostilities for 18 years before they were finally driven out. This is but a bit of the early known history of Japan, in which there is nothing to give rise to the belief that her people are descended from the Chinese.

Booker T. Washington.

Will you please tell where Booker T. Washington was born? When did he come to Alabama? Give a sketch of his life.—J. G. B., Haleyville, Ala.

He was born near Hale's Ford, Franklin county, Virginia, about 1858. After the war he went to Malden, W. Va., where he worked first in a salt furnace and afterward in a coal mine; he obtained rudiments of an education in a night school there, and finally reached the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Virginia. Here he studied for three years. After a two years' interval of teaching at Malden, he obtained further training at the Wayland seminary, Washington, D. C., and in 1879 was made an instructor at Hampton. He had charge of the work of the Indian pupils. It was in 1881 that he was selected by General S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, on the application of citizens at Tuskogee, Ala., to start in that place an institution on the plan of Hampton. With himself as the only instructor, he opened the school with an enrollment of 30 in an old church and a shanty. The institution now has more than a hundred officers and instructors, an enrollment of something like 1,500 students, and an income of $341,000.

The Coin Motto.

Since the Question Bureau replied that we could not give dates or circumstances under which the motto "In God We Trust" was placed on government coins, we have received from a number of our readers clippings from the Christian Herald which contain the information asked for. We reprint the following paragraph:

"As certain mottoes and devices had already been prescribed for the coinage by the act of 1837, new legislation became necessary. Several devices were submitted in 1863, and those which read, 'Our God and Our Country,' and, 'In God We Trust,' were approved. On April 22, 1863, an act was passed authorizing the coinage of two-cent bronze pieces on which the motto, 'In God We Trust,' appeared for the first time. A later act, on March 3, 1865, authorizing the placing of the motto upon 'such coins as shall admit of the inscription thereon,' and under this act it appeared the same year on the double eagle, eagle and half eagle, and the dollar, half and quarter dollar. A further act of congress, in 1873, authorized the imprint of the motto on all coins that would admit of its use. In the revised statutes of 1874 there is no reference to the motto."

Jerusalem and Jacob's Well.

Please answer: Is Jacob's well to be found at the present time? What kind of people live at Jerusalem now?—W. W. M., Tate, W. Va.

Jacob's well is a well near Shechem, where Jesus conversed with a woman of Samaria. It seems to be identical with the Bir Y'akub, still existing near Nablus.

The population of Jerusalem is about 60,000, of whom about two-thirds are Jews, the remainder being about two-thirds Christians and one-third Mohammedans. The southern half of the modern town represents roughly the site of the main portion of ancient Jerusalem. David's City is not included within the present walls. Beyond the walls, mainly on the northwest, an extensive new quarter has sprung up within the last fifty years. The city within the walls is divided into the Christian quarter, in the northwest; the Mohammedan, in the northeast; the Jewish in the southeast, and the Armenian in the southwest. The streets are mostly narrow, and there are many arched passages. The dwellings are mostly massively built of hewn stone and frequently consist of a number of detached apartments. The roofs are flat, but a large number of the houses have low cupolas, a single dwelling often having several. The many establishments that serve the needs of pilgrims and the various educational and philanthropic institutions detract greatly from the mediaeval and oriental appearance of the city. The modern walls of Jerusalem were built in the first half of the sixteenth century, and rest, except in the south, in great part upon ancient foundations. They are of hewn stone, about 40 feet in height, and have a circuit of about 2½ miles. The most striking and interesting feature of Jerusalem is the Haram esh-Sherif ("the distinguished sanctuary") occupying the site of the Temple Hill. It is a rectangle about 500 yards long and about 300 yards wide. This area is still partly enclosed by walls, which on the east side form a part of the outer wall of the city. The trade and industries of the city are unimportant.

Linden or Basswood.

Please answer the following: Why does a well-known native tree of our forests have two names, lin and basswood? Why is it called lin and why basswood, and is one name more correct than the other?—J. M. B., Ligonier, Ind.

If we are not mistaken, the correct name is linden, which is of the genus Tilia. There are two principal species, the American linden and the European. The American species is usually called basswood, sometimes bee-tree, but why we are unable to tell.

The Ellicotts.

Can you give a sketch of Surveyor Ellicott, who, I think, surveyed the road from Philadelphia to Buffalo in the early days, and for whom Ellicott's run, Ellicottsville, N. Y., and Ellicott street, Buffalo, were named?—R. M. W., First Fork, Pa.

There were two Ellicotts, brothers, both civil engineers, and we have no means of knowing which did the work to which you refer. They were Andrew and Joseph. The former was the first surveyor general of the United States. The two brothers collaborated in the designing and laying out of the national capital and in running the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. Joseph laid out the city of Buffalo in 1804. This probably accounts for the name of Ellicott street in Buffalo, but as for the derivation of the other names asked for we can tell nothing.

National Banks Again.

Does the government secure a depositor in a national bank? How are national banks organized?—C. N., Cedarville, W. Va.

The government does not secure the depositor in a national bank. The national bank act provides for the organization of national banks by not less than five persons; for all capital stock to be fuly paid up; for circulation to the extent of fully 90 per cent. of the market value of government bonds deposited, but not to exceed 90 per cent. of the value; the circulation was guaranteed by the government, which had in turn a first lien on all the assets of the bank to cover any deficit provided the bonds deposited did not fully protect it. In the original act the total circulation was limited to $300,000,000. In 1870 this was raised to $354,000,000, and finally, in 1875, all restrictions on the total amount of circulation were removed. National banks are subject to rigid government supervision, and besides reports made at stated intervals, they are liable to be called upon at any moment for a statement of their affairs, or to subject themselves to an examination at the hands of the bank examiner. They are prohibited from making loans on real estate or on the shares of their own capital stock.

Uses of Talc.

In how many places is talc mined, and what is it used for? Also what is its commercial value?—E. M. T., Glendale, Ore.

Talc is one of the commonest of the non-metallic minerals. It is found, or occurs, in metamorphic rocks all over the world, being the most prominent mineral in the rock known as talcose schist, and sometimes forms extensive beds, occupying thus in most of the Atlantic coast states. Talc is used in the arts either powdered as 'flour talc," or in sawed pieces. Flour talc is employed as a base for fireproof paints, in boiler and steampipe coverings and in foundry facings, for electric insulators, in the manufacture of dynamite, and of wall papers, to which it imparts a glossy surface; it is very extensively used in the manufacture of toilet powders, and cheap soap, for dressing leathers and skins, and as a base for lubricants. The most valuable variety of talc is pure, compact soapstone, which comes largely from North Carolina and Virginia. It is sawed into slate pencils and crayons, and is manufactured into the tips of gas burners. The chief uses of soapstone are for stationary washtubs, sinks, acid tanks, hearthstones, firebricks, mantels, griddles, and many other articles of everyday use. "French chalk" is a fine-granular talc used as a crayon by tailors. We can tell our inquirer nothing about the commercial value of talc.

Atlantic-Pacific Tunnel.

Will you please tell me what has become of the Atlantic-Pacific Tunnel company A number of subscribers would like to know.—A. J. H., West Falmouth, Mass.

Perhaps some of our subscribers could answer the above question more satisfactorily than we can. The Atlantic-Pacific tunnel was one of Brick Pomeroy's projects, which ended disastrously. The tunnel, which was to have built through the Rocky Mountains, was never completed. The affairs of the company were unsatisfactory, but we cannot go into details, not being familiar with conditions.

Luther Burbank.

Will the Question Bureau please tell something about Luther Burbank, the plant wizard?—G. B., Ingo, W. Va.

In reply we will print a sketch of Mr. Burbank which was printed in these columns a year and a half ago: He was born at Lancaster, Mass., March 7, 1849. His boyhood was passed on a farm, where he became deveted to nature study, especially plant life. In 1875 he removed to Santa Rosa, Cal., where he has since conducted his experiment farms. He is the originator of the Burbank potato; gold, wickson apple, October purple, chalce, America and climax plums; grand and fragrant callas; grand, splendor and sugar prunes; peachblow, Burbank and Santa Rosa reses, and various new apples, peaches, nuts, fruits, flowers and vegetables. By a series of experiments he has succeeded in developng from the Lawten blackberry, that curious anomaly, a white blackberry, which he has named the iceberg. Of Burbank the celebrated Dutch botanist, Hugo DeFries, has said: "The flowers and fruits of California are less wonderful than the flowers and fruits which Mr. Burbank has made. He is a great and unique genius. The desire to see what he has done was the chief motive of my coming to America. He has carried on the breeding and selection of plants to definite ends. Such a knowledge of nature and such ability to handle plant life would only be possible to one possessing genius of high order."

Another of Mr. Burbanks' achievements is that of producing a "spineless cactus." This inspired John Kendrick Bangs to produce the following humorous verse:

"Oh, Mr. Burbank, won't you try and do
some things for me?
A wizard clever as you are can do them easily,
A man who turns a cactus plant into a feather bed
Should have no trouble putting brains into a cabbage head."

Burbank, however, is not a wizard, though frequently referred to as such. What he has accomplished has been done through the magic of toil, the witchery of patience and the power of persistent effort.

It is proper, in connection with this brief sketch of a wonder-worker, to give some of Burbank's ideas of child life. He is optimistic over the future of man, and believes that America will produce the finest human race that has ever been known. Speaking of the American people, he has said:

"By the crossing of bloods strength has in one instance been secured, in another intellectually, in still another moral force. Nature alone could do this. But when nature has already done its duty, and the crossing leaves a product which in the rough displays the best human attributes, all that is left to be done falls to selective environment. As time goes on in its endless and ceaseless course, environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified and the weeding out process will probably leave the finest human race ever known.

"And now, what will hasten this development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed children on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their souls drink in all there is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness, let them see and feel the light. Don't terrify them early life with the fear of an after world. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living, combined with an abundance of well-balanced nourishment. Those children will grow to be the best men and women. Put the best in them by contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as a plant does the sunshine and the dew."

Meteors and Shooting Stars.

Seeing one night recently a bright shooting star, the thought occurred to me, did God ordain this for our amusement or for a greater purpose? Are shooting stars, meteors and comets related to each other?—J. B., Peru, Ind.

Meteors and shooting stars are the same. They are bodies that enter the earth's atmosphere from without and, being intensely heated by impact with the air, are generally consumed before reaching the ground. The number entering the earth's atmosphere every twenty-four hours has been estimated at not less than 15,00,000. Before encountering the earth meteors are invisible to us, traveling in their own orbits about the sun. The moment they strike the atmosphere their energy begins to be transformed into heat, and they become visible at an elevation of from 75 to 100 miles. Some have supposed that all the known meteoric swarms are composed of the scattered debris of comets which have been broken up by the tide-producing action of the sun, but this is not yet certain.

The Cumberland Road.

Through the Question Bureau will you please give me a history of the road across the Allegheny mountains? When was it made passable for wagons? It was commenced before or during Monroe's administration and named the Cumberland Road. It was a national work, and was to extend to the Pacific, but trouble arose in the senate over the matter, and work was suspended for all time. If you will give me a little history of his road I will be very grateful to you.—S. A. W., Shinnston, W. Va.

The Cumberland Road, or Great National Pike, was originally planned from the Maryland frontier, at Cumberland, Md., to connect with the State Road and run to St. Louis, to open up the west to immigrants, and provide for military and postal transportation. It was to be built at national expense from the sales of public lands, and pushed forward by sections as settlements advanced. Henry Clay was its most conspicuous advocate, and to commemorate his services to it, a monument has been erected on its course near Wheeling, W. Va. The bill for the first section passed congress March 29, 1806; it authorized the President (Jefferson) to appoint three commissioners to lay out the road from Cumberland to the Ohio river (Wheeling), and appropriated $30,000 for expenses. At the same time another was passed to lay out one through Georgia, on the New Orleans route; and others followed in rapid succession for two decades. Great opposition was soon aroused against the whole policy of internal improvements. The Cumberland road constantly called for improvements. Finally, in 1822, Monroe, although he had signed two annual bills of the kind, vetoed a third, and for a time the improvements and new roads came to a standstill. With John Quincy Adams, who was in thorough sympathy with Clay's policy, the system started up afresh; and the Cumberland road was pushed forward through Ohio and Indiana. On the accession of Jackson, the vetoes began and the roads stopped; with Van Buren the latter commenced again, and by 1840 the road had advanced to Vandalia, Ill. By this time the railroads had become so decisively the coming transportation system that no more was built. The last act in its favor was passed May 25, 1838. The road was well constructed, macadamized, with stone bridges, and iron mileposts and tollgates. The total amount expended on it by the United States was $6,821,246. The first coaches carried sixteen passengers, but they were gradually superseded by lighter ones. The traffic was heavy; the route was favored by its superb scenery through the Alleghanies, and it held its own for many years after cessation of building on it, the last stage lines having sold out in 1853. The government gradually transferred its control to the various states through which it passed. The whole road from Baltimore to Vandalia is about 800 miles long.

Seven Wonders of the World.

Please name the seven wonders of the world and give brief description of each.—A. L. E., Crawfordsville, Ind.

They are the pyramids of Egypt, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of the Olympian Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum, the Colossus of Rhodes and the Pharos or lighthouse of Alexandria. This group originated among the Greeks in the time of Alexander. Nearly, if not all, have been described at length in these columns, and we can't extend this reply to the great length that would be required to again describe them.

Miscellaneous.

H. G. D., Slayton, Minn.: At about the time you have in mind, 1850, there was a Foote in the United States senate, but he was from Virginia, not from Vermont. He was Henry Stuart Foote, and was elected in 1847. To not ask more than one question at a time. See rules of bureau.

E. S., Burlington, Pa.: The states that have recently gone "dry" are Democratic.

J. M. W., Wolf Creek, N. C.: We cannot find the poems you desire, without definite date to guide us.

E. C., Liberty, Ind.: We cannot give you the names you ask for.

W. E. W., Tustin, Mich.: We cannot reprint the story you want. Would suggest that you have re-set in type by a printer and preserved in that way.

H. H. D., Urbana, O.: The civil war is estimated to have cost the lives of probably 300,000 men, and money losses of perhaps $8,000,000,000.

M. J. B., Myerstown, Pa.: Write to the Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

E. M. A., Hastings, Minn.: Address a letter of inquiry to the Pension Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

J. A. S., Lordsburg, Cal.: The Nasby Letters are out of print.

G. A. B., Valley Center, Va.: We cannot give you a biographical sketch of James Bird.

E. R., Huntington, Ind.: The combined vote of the two Socialist parties in 1900 was 127,553. In 1904 Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate, received 402,283 votes, and the Socialist Labor candidate received 31,249 votes, making a total Socialist vote of 433,532. We cannot give you the Socialist strength in 1888.

ONLY FIVE OR SIX.

Dora—"How long did it take you to learn how to run a motor car?"
Skorcher—"Oh, five or six."
Dora—"What? Weeks?"
Skorcher—"No; motor cars."—Pick-Me-Up.

WATER $1,000 AN INCH.

Water, rather than bread, is the staff of life And in California water is scarce. Practically every inch of available water is used. One miner's inch of water will irrigate a five-acre orange grove. With a normal crop this grove will yield five carloads of fruit, or 1,650 boxes, worth $2 a box in the eastern markets. Thus every inch of water is an essential factor in putting over $4,000 into circulation annually. The average rental value of water for citrus crops is about $10 per acre per annum. One proof of the scarcity of water in southern California is this high rental and sale value.

Another evidence is the comparatively small amount of irrigable land under cultivation. Cold figures show that only one acre oilt of every six and one-half is supplied with water and under cultivation. The five and a half, or 84 per cent of the total irrigable area, is practically desert, and will remain so until the restoration of the forest cover on the adjacent mountains or the construction of large storage reservoirs at distant points increases the water supply. This land when irrigated is worth as high as $2,000 an acre; without water it has only a prospective value, based on a gamble that water will be available some time. The local water resources are wholly inadequate, and the future depends mainly on this factory.

At the present time the mountains near the agricultural valleys supply most of the irrigation and domestic water. These picturesque mountains, with the moisture which they conserve, are the support of the citrus industry and other crops. The mountains furnish water during the dry season because they conserve in the form of snow and ice that which falls during the winter.

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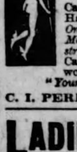

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INTERESTING PEOPLE.

India lays claim to two boys who, if the report be true, are real prodigies. A Benares native newspaper says: "When the elder was 2 years of age he acquired the alphabet of several languages almost unaided and by his fifth year got by heart the whole of the great grammar of Paini, together with several English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali books. By his sixth year he was able to write a round hand and solve problems of arithmetic. Now, in his seventh year, he has taken up the vow of an ancient Brahmarcharin, after being invested with the staff cone, urn, threads and black antelope skin, and is studying the Vedas. The other boy, his younger brother, now about 4 years old, is able to read books in Sanskrit, Bengali and Hindu with ease and can commit to memory any passage on hearing it once or twice."

Germany's crown prince is not the only scion of royalty in the fatherland who is learning a trade. Three young sons of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, nephew of the kaiser, have gone to the manual labor training school at Gross-Lichterfelde for the purpose of taking a course in practical mechanics. This is in accordance with an ancient tradition of the Hohenzollern house. The eldest boy, Prince Frederick Karl, who is 17, is learning the locksmith's trade, and his younger brothers are being taught cabinetmaker's work.

MANY ADMIRALS TO RETIRE

During the next fourteen months, says Leslie's Weekly, not less than fourteen of the twenty-one rear admirals of the American navy will be retired on account of age. Six more will withdraw from active service in 1909, leaving at the beginning of 1910 only one of the present rear-admirals in active command. The ranking officer is Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, who has been mentioned as the possible successor of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet on the retirement of "Fighting Bob" in August of next year. Four captains will also be retired in 1908 with the rank of rear admiral, thus making a total of eighteen flag officers soon to leave the service. Such wholesale depletion of high naval rank is believed to be without precedent in any navy in the world.

CLEVER LITTLE STORIES

James J. Hill, the railway magnate, during a recent visit to Kansas City, said of a certain rise in stock quotations: "It looks well, but I am afraid it is dubious. Yes, it is dubious. It reminds me of the Turkish bashaw and his wife. The bashaw lay dying. He summoned to him the youngest and fairest of his 46 wives and said to her in a low, weak voice: 'Put on your richest costume, your most brilliant jewels. Deck your hair with pearls and brighten your finger tips with henna.' The young wife blushed. Even in her grief she was flattered. 'And why, my lord,' she said, 'do you desire me to make this sumptuous toilet?' 'So that death, when he comes,' the man replied, 'seeing you so very beautiful, may perhaps carry you off instead of me.'"

Thomas W. Lawson is credited with this story of a mendacious Russian muzhik: "A Russian muzhik sat one day" in the anteroom of the military commissioner of his town. There was an anxious frown on his face. A friend approached and said: 'What is the matter, Piotr?' 'I am worried,' Piotr answered, 'about my son. I don't know what to say when the commissioner asks me about his age. You see, if I make him out younger than he is, he will be sent back to school, and if I make him out older, they'll stick him in the army. What am I to do?' 'How would it do,' said the friend, thoughtfully, 'if you told the commissioner his exact age?' Piotr slapped his leg and laughed delightedly. 'The very thing,' he cried. 'I never thought of that.'"

Professor Kuhnemann, of the University of Berlin, was tremendously impressed on his recent visit to Boston with the learning of Boston's women. "From the highest to the lowest class," Professor Kuhnemann said at a dinner, "I find the women of Boston marvelously learned. How different things are in London," he said. "There I once heard a cook correcting the grammar of a housemaid. 'Don't say "ax," you wulger critter,' corrected the cook; 'say "harsk."'"

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Handsome young lady, worth $25,000, wants acquaintance of honorable gentleman; early marriage; no objection to poor man if honest. Address Mrs. W., 697 Fulton Street Chicago.

MARRY RICH Ladies worth from $5,000 to $30,000 want husbands. Descriptions and Photos FREE, (Sealed.) Standard Corr. Club, 110 Avers Av., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Sherife Mehmed-Ali, daughter of the new Turkish minister to the United States, is interpreter for her father. Miss Sherife is 9 years old and the only member of her family who speaks English fluently. The minister speaks the language only a little, but his bright little daughter is as proficient as a native born. She is pretty, with a round cherub face, black hair that hangs in a long braid, big eyes and a perfect complexion. She learned English in the high schools at Constantinople.

JAMES BOYS NOT SO BAD

They Had a Rough Sense of Humor and Played a Joke on Detectives.

Perhaps there is not another man living at the present time who knows more of the life of the famous criminals, Jesse and Frank James, who thirty years ago terrorized certain parts of the West with their band of robbers and murderers, than Wilson J. Holbrook, from a farm in Central Missouri, who is in Denver. Mr. Holbrook was the owner of a ranch in the immediate neighborhood of the James farm at the time their names were feared throughout the country in which they were operating. Said Mr. Holbrook last night in speaking of the James boys:

"They were a queer conglomeration of good and evil, the latter quality predominating in most of their lives. I was frequently in their company for long periods and I can truthfully say that I have never known either of them to take a life without provocation. It is true they placed themselves in positions where the necessary provocation must be made by citizens if they would protect their own property, but there was none of the absolute brutal cruelty in the James boys which was often found among other criminals who flourished about that time.

"The bad side of their characters has been told so often that I never lose an opportunity to tell the good things I know to be true concerning them. They both were possessed of a kind of grim humor which is exemplified in the following case:

"The James boys and their companions had taken three officers who had been detailed to capture them. They had no desire to kill them, primarily because they had aroused such a fury of public sentiment against themselves throughout the country that they did not care to stir up more feeling.

"They took the three men, led them into the woods, blindfolded them and then took them to a distant point along a ravine. The drop was some twelve feet. The outlaws kept talking all the time they were approaching the spot of the awful death that was to come to the three by falling thousands of feet down a precipice. Taking three pieces of rope they tied them to a tree and let the other ends hang over the ravine.

"Then fastening the feet of the men so that they could not climb up, they let them down within six inches of the sandy bottom and left them there with the admonition to drop when they wanted to. The three captives, thinking that there were many, many feet between them and the bottom of the precipice, held on to the rope as long as they were able and finally in utter exhaustion they fell upon the soft sand but a few inches below, safe and sound, except for the nervous strain which eventually caused the death of one of them.

"The James boys, particularly Jesse, never talked of their work even among themselves, and I often heard Frank say that he wished he could leave it. Not knowing that they were criminals and meeting them in a city, one would like them, for they had traits about them which were admirable."—Denver Republican.

'POSSUM MEAT.

At this time of the year it is customary for the poets to sing of the golden rod and the frost-painted leaves of the autumn woodlands. The 'possum and the yam have never received their merited share of attention from the bards. Perhaps Judd Mortimer Lewis and Frank Stanton occasionally let the autumn leaves and the golden rod take care of themselves and give the 'possum a pean or so, but generally speaking he is sadly slighted by our makers of fleeting verse. This is due largely to the fact that much of our poetry that is "close to the soil" is ground out in New York, where poets move and have their being in a forest of skyscrapers and subsist upon coffee and sinkers, "ham and Boston," and Welsh rarebits, in the order mentioned. They know nothing of the delights of battening upon a fat 'possum wreathed in yams and almost afloat in his gravy. If they did, poetry would be born within them and not made by grinding toil. It is in the south that the sweet potato and 'possum reach their rarest perfection. Perhaps none but a southerner can fully appreciate the feelings of the old negro whose response to his master, who said he should say "potato" and not "tater," was, "dem ain't po' taters; dey's fat taters." Fat taters and fat 'possum commingling form a dish the like of which the noblest Roman of them all never served at a symposiac and washed down with old Falernian.

Preferably 'possum should be cooked over a wood fire in a log cabin and seasoned with the odorous blue smoke of hickory and ash as the lid of the oven is lifted now and again to give a glimpse of the promised viand to those who wait with whetted appetite for the coming feast. With the 'possum and taters there should be served either the ordinary Kentucky corn pone—if such an adjective may be not improperly applied to anything so rare—or the Olympian "cracklin' bread" of the hog-killing season. In justice to the 'possum it must be said that neither corn pone nor crackling bread is necessary, but it serves well not only to mop up the gravy, but also to prevent the 'possum and the yams from melting in the mouth too

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 185,000

BLADE PREMIUM WATCH.

The largest club sent in during January, 201 names, came from D. Douglas, Sabina, Ohio. The premium watch for this club will go forward by registered mail this week.

One way to make a small boy happy is to let him hit you in the ear with a snowball.

If the truth were known Mr. Bryan would doubtless rather talk than be President.

Sitting on a jury and pleasing everybody is almost as easy as running a newspaper.

We can't help wondering who does the work in the homes of those English suffragettes?

Wherever in this country there is great industrial activity, there is a smoke nuisance to worry about.

President Roosevelt hasn't changed his policies much, at least not enough to please Chancellor Day.

This world would be mighty lonesome if all great questions could be permanently settled at once.

An Indiana evangelist says there are nineteen kinds of hell. And we assume there is only one kind of heaven.

The man who has a dimpled dearest baby to dance upon his knee seldom worries much about posterity.

Some prophets, who don't get paid for their predictions, seem to do more worrying than the weather bureau.

It must be quite a constant strain on candidates for office to keep from saying something foolish now and then.

The trouble with some of us is that, when opportunity knocks on the door, we are apt to turn over and go to sleep again.

Leslie M. Shaw has served the country well, thereby earning the right to imagine himself running for the presidency.

Mr. Bryan says he does not discuss politics on Sunday. The poor man simply has to have one day out of seven for rest.

With the wheat crop buried beneath the snow, the assumption is that it is doing as well as could be expected.

The steel corporation has broken its record of earnings. Not having had to pay any fines, what does it do with all its money?

Congress isn't doing much, it is true, but it is keeping Senator Jeff Davis from making another speech, which is something.

It would be a good joke on Hughes if the people would turn around and declare that they like a man who talks a great deal.

No doubt much of the poetry that will bob up with apparent spontaneity next spring is now being written in steam-heated flats.

There is no extreme modesty about Walter Wellman. If he should ever find the north pole he would never get through talking about it.

Mr. Bryan has handed out so much advice that, if he is elected president, lots of people will want to get even by telling him how to run the country.

There would be mighty few Democrats in the country who would have the honor of being mentioned for President if Mr. Bryan had to do it.

An Illinois woman who has been divorced five times says she is not discouraged. She is optimistic enough to believe that the right sort of man lives.

"Dorothy Dix says the busiest man has plenty of time to talk to his wife every day." But wouldn't it be better for him to listen to what his wife has to say?

Uncle Joe Cannon's objection to woman suffrage is that then every woman would have two votes—her own and her husband's. Doesn't he say just the cleverest things?

Somebody has declared that it is President Roosevelt's intention to keep silent for a whole year after he retires from office. You wouldn't catch Mr. Bryan making a promise of that kind.

When the chaplain of congress prays for the country to be delivered from "jingoes, demagogues and all undesirable citizens," it looks as if he were making a conscientious effort to earn his salary.

Out in Clinton, Ia., is a grocer whose name is as follows: Through Trials and Tribulations We Shall Enter The Kingdom of Heaven Lindleff. We would like to know if the eggs he sells are absolutely fresh.

The President of the United States has many glorious privileges, but we can imagine he gets the most satisfaction out of the one that forces congressmen to listen when he tells them what's what in fifteen or twenty thousand words.

The Chicago Post makes this satisfactory explanation of an incident that may have bothered some people: "The reason why the American battleship's flag captured by the British brought so high a price is that there are so very few of them in captivity."

THE BATTLE AGAINST WRONG.

President Roosevelt's latest message to congress is in effect an appeal to the patriotism of the people to support the administration in its battle against corporate law breaking and a denunciation of those who seek for purely selfish purposes to cast discredit on the work undertaken.

Specifically he recommends an employers' liability act that will be free from constitutional defect; the modification of the injunction law, and also of the Sherman anti-trust law; and government supervision over the financial, the physical and in a degree the operative systems of interstate railroads.

The necessity for devising some means to prevent stock watering and over-capitalization, and for prohibiting purely speculative gambling in futures is apparent, and the difficulty of reaching these evils acknowledged, but the President suggests tentatively that the government might close the mails, the telephone and telegraph to such uses and thereby effect a partial remedy.

Responsibility of the administration for the recent panic is squarely denied and as squarely attributed to a few men of wealth who, finding their unlawful methods opposed, were willing from motives of revenge to precipitate disaster. The President serves notice on these men that the national policy in respect to them shall not be abandoned. They must conform to principles of justice and equality before they can hope for relief.

But there has been nothing in the past nor will there be anything in the future to cause the honest business man, the square dealing corporation, alarm. The purpose of the administration is constructive, not destructive, but only by eliminating the iniquitous practices, the unjust discriminations and the oppressions can the republic survive. And all patriotic citizens should lend their earnest co-operation to this purpose.

THE STEEL TRUST'S RECORD.

In spite of a bad quarter of a year, the United States Steel Corporation for 1907 showed the largest profits in its history, and felt safe in declaring the usual dividend. Like all other industries it suffered a material decrease in business during the last few months of 1907 and started the new year with largely reduced orders. But as many mills and factories are resuming operations the outlook is not by any means gloomy.

GOVERNOR HUGHES' SPEECH.

Governor Hughes discussed national issues Friday evening before the Republican club of New York. Special importance is attached to his utterances for the reason that until now, when he is an avowed candidate for President, he has confined himself almost wholly to the many problems that have developed in his administration of state affairs.

The governor did not disappoint his friends and admirers. He declared himself in harmony with the general policy of President Roosevelt, whom he warmly commended for unselfish devotion to country. He favors tariff revision, enlargement of the interstate commission's powers and an amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law that will make it more definite and efficient. Indeed, as to the last mentioned topic, a comparison of his views with those of the President as expressed in the message to congress, would suggest collaboration.

Mr. Hughes is opposed to the imposition of fines as a punishment for corporate abuses, because the burden too often falls unjustly "upon those who have no complicity in the offense." Violations of the law should be traced to the responsible individual and the testimony submitted to a jury, placing on it the onus if justice miscarries.

In one other particular the governor takes a positive stand that will be interpreted as in a way criticising the national administration. "I do not believe in arbitrary action," he says. "We desire prosperity. We are anxious that there should be fair opportunity for all the workers of the land for the extension of industry and commerce, and that there should be the widest diffusion of blessings among a contented people. To attain these ends, the rule of the people should be the rule of reason and every effort must be dominated by the sense of justice. We must be patient, impartial and thorough; investigation must precede action; good will must displace passion, and the sole motive must be to seek the truth and to do right." It is a counsel for conservatism which enemies of the President will be prompt to applaud.

CORTELYOU'S REPORT.

For several weeks senators have been fuming and fidgeting over Cortelyou's delay in furnishing a report of certain treasury transactions. When finally they were insistent for prompt compliance with their request, he informed them it was a work requiring time, and that it would be submitted as soon as it was prepared.

It was dumped into the senate chamber the other day, and nearly caused a panic. The secretary had thoughtfully printed it for the convenience of his critics, but even in that form it was an ominous looking document. Like everything else he undertakes, this report was thorough and comprehensive, requiring 15,000 words in its construction, half as many as the President's longest message.

The secretary reviewed the financial history of the country during the last year and explained the emergency that led him to provide for the issue of $50,000,000 Panama and $100,000,000 one-year three per cent bonds. He described his method of placing these on the market and of allotment after the bids were opened, justifying every step as being customary and lawful. The effect of this action was beneficial, and he had no hesitancy in saying that the department had aided materially in suppressing a panic.

As to the distribution of government funds, Cortelyou presented figures to show that he was playing no favorites, as had been alleged. The total deposits in national banks are about 15 per cent of the banking capital and surplus, and these are carried by over 1,400 institutions. Because of New York's central position, the banks in that state are carrying considerably more than the 15 per cent, or about 26.8 per cent, but the middle and New England states, including New York, have only a little more than 15 per cent, while the southern, western and Pacific states carry nearly 18 per cent. But the aim of the treasury is to regulate these deposits by the demands of commerce. In Louisiana, for example, the center of the cotton movement, the banks held on December 7 deposits from the government of 27.4 per cent, while Texas, with four times Louisiana's banking capital, held only a little more than five per cent of public moneys.

Having defended the policy of the treasury department, the secretary advises congress that it had better pay some heed to the finances of the country, for if present conditions continue it will have to meet a deficit. He says the obligation which he faced in the recent emergency was not a pleasant one, and he would be glad if congress would legislate such responsibilities to other shoulders, but until there is a change in the laws, the secretary must exercise his best judgment.

The report is instructive and enlightening, and will, in all probability, make an end to the controversy, for the secretary folled senatorial bluff and bluster with argument, and heated senatorial hysteria with cold applications of facts and figures.

THAT TARIFF COMMISSION.

That the demand for tariff revision is not confined to any section nor to any special class of citizens, is apparent to all who have given the matter serious thought. But its more intelligent advocates are equally insistent that this revision should be placed in competent hands to be worked out carefully and scientifically. To change the schedules merely for the sake of changing them, without regard to conditions, would be worse than folly.

Public interest at the present time is centered in the fate of the Beveridge bill which, as The Blade has already explained, provides for a commission of five experts to study all tariff questions and make such recommendations as the result of their investigation warrants. The principle embodied in this measure is correct, and early in February prominent representatives of the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural industries will gather in Washington and use their influence in behalf of the bill.

While it is generally admitted that congress will not take up the tariff at the present session with any view to amending the Dingley schedules, the conviction is growing that in all justice, as well as for political reasons, there should be some assurance to the people that revision is close at hand. Under the circumstances there seems to be no valid objection to the immediate creation of the commission. Manifestly, its work will extend over many months, but if it begins its investigation at once, it can submit a report to congress early next year, affording that body an opportunity to act on the recommendations before adjournment.

This program should not interfere with national politics, and we believe will meet the wishes of the people.

THE EMPLOYERS' RIGHT.

Perhaps with a few more decisions from the supreme court we shall recover from the effects of our political brain storms and again recognize property rights of the individual.

The latest contribution to the reform is the opinion of the court that congress cannot regulate the employment of labor. The law of 1898 prohibited railroad corporations from discriminating against labor organizations, but the court holds that this law is unconstitutional. An employer may hire whom he pleases, and if he wants to discriminate in favor of union labor he is at liberty to do so. There is no more reason for a law prohibiting employers from discriminating against union labor than there is for a law prohibiting discrimination against non-union labor. The race is to the swift, and if there is any advantage to the individual in organization then union labor is in no need of statutory support. The employer naturally will hire the man who can give him the best service and organized labor should have all the better of it in such a competition.

CHICAGO IS HAPPY.

The last obstacle in the path of Chicago street railway rehabilitation has been removed and the new organization, which has taken over the several properties, already is making arrangements to comply with the terms of the new ordinance.

The company will operate under a 20-year franchise based on five cent fares and turn into the city treasury a certain per cent of the gross receipts. It must expend an enormous sum on track reconstruction, extensions of lines and new equipment, as it guarantees to give Chicago perfect service.

The controversy has extended over a period of more than ten years, during which time the people have suffered greatly from wretched service. Mayor Dunne began a campaign for immediate municipal ownership, but the people balked at assuming a burden of $75,000,000 needed to carry out the program. Litigation further complicated the situation, but popular indignation over conditions at last drove council to pass an ordinance, the operation of which it is believed will insure the relief sought.

PORTUGAL IN MOURNING.

The assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal by a band of cutthroats, presumably acting under orders from the Republican revolutionists, has caused a profound shock to Christendom, although conditions in that country have long been threatening. The prompt action of Premier Franco, by which the succession is retained in Manuel II., who has already been proclaimed king, is likewise a shock but to the revolutionists, who imagined that the assassination would make it easy for them to seize the government.

The trouble began in May last, when parliament was dissolved after stormy scenes, Premier Franco declaring it necessary to appeal to the people through another election. This act was deemed unconstitutional by the enemies of the government, and from that time the plotters have been awaiting an opportunity to overthrow the kingdom.

With a man of less courage and determination than Franco at the helm of state, there is no question the revolutionists would have carried the day. But within a few hours after the murder of the king and the crown prince, the second son is on the throne, a new cabinet has been formed, and Franco, to relieve the government of all embarrassment, has resigned. Some of the assassins are dead, others are in prison awaiting trial and the government has its dragnet out for the leaders who inspired the assassination. If anything has been accomplished it is in an opposite direction from that anticipated by the revolutionists. The brutality of the butchery has aroused public sympathy for the new king and for a time, at least, he will have the people with him.

TAFT IN CLEVELAND.

Politicians who attended the McKinley day banquet of the Tippecanoe club in Cleveland, expecting to hear a political speech from Secretary Taft were doomed to disappointment. They should know in the first place that Taft is a statesman, not a politician, and knowing this, they might then have understood why he would not mar a celebration in honor of William McKinley with a campaign speech.

But we doubt if even the politicians went away dissatisfied, for the secretary made a luminous and patriotic address well worth hearing. He talked chiefly of the government's relations with its dependencies and colonies, because those relations were created during McKinley's administration, and it was McKinley who framed the policies which have been in operation ever since. Our expansion was not a matter of choice, but of necessity, and the problems arising from it were taken up by McKinley as a matter of duty.

The secretary explained how we had developed gradually into a world power, and how our influence has spread to the uttermost corners of the earth. The acquisition of the Philippines opened the door of China, and has forced us to take a hand in the affairs of Asia. Our activities in Panama and our interest in Cuba and Porto Rico have brought us nearer to South America, and given us a prestige that no other nation possesses. And with these broadening influences come obligations that we cannot and should not shirk.

OBJECTS TO A WOMAN.

Columbia university protests because Cornell has elected Miss Elizabeth Cook on the team for the annual debate between these institutions. The ground for the objection has not been made clear, although we suspect that Columbia fears the effect of Miss Cook's blandishments on the judges, as if while basking in the sphere of her radiance they might be carried away from the real merits of her disputatious effort.

Very properly Cornell refuses to recognize Columbia's protest. As a co-educational university, Cornell denies no honor to a student because that student happens to be a woman. Nor was Miss Cook placed on the team because she is a woman, but because her ability as a debater entitled her to the recognition.

If Columbia maintains her unjustifiable attitude, Cornell should break off all further relations, athletic as well as literary, and look elsewhere for a more chivalrous opponent. So narrow a spirit as this incident implies is unworthy any American institution.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE ISLANDS.

Secretary Taft's report on the Philippines, based on the result of his recent inspection, is flattering to the islands and gratifying to the administration.

Great progress is being made by the islanders in many ways. The educational system is being gradually expanded and improved. The first assembly is a success beyond expectations, and the members are exhibiting an interest in public affairs and a patriotism in dealing with them that promise well for the future of the islands.

The secretary has not receded from his attitude respecting our trade relations with the islands. He urges the repeal of duties on sugar and tobacco, although as to the former he recommends that a limit be fixed on the amount that can be sent to this country, to calm the fears of those who claim that Philippines imports of sugar will destroy our market. He urges, also, that the coastwise trading laws be not applied to the traffic between the United States and the islands as a stimulus to commerce.

President Roosevelt, in his message, accompanying the report, takes occasion to congratulate the country on the excellent showing made by its wards. Conditions in the Philippines demonstrate the wisdom of the policy inaugurated by McKinley and continued by the present administration. That policy was founded on the belief that in taking the islands we had assumed an obligation to deal with the islanders in a Christian manner. To set them adrift at the outset would have been a cowardly evasion of duty; and to withdraw a guiding hand now, before they are fitted to govern themselves, would be scarcely less craven. Happily, the problem seems to be working toward a solution. Education and practical experience in government will give the Filipinos the patriotism and self-reliance needed to insure success for independence, and they are making excellent headway in both essentials.

THAW AT MATTEAWAN.

To convince the jury that Thaw was insane at the time he shot Stanford White, the defense introduced every shred of testimony it could gather which would in any way tend to show a disordered mind. The life of the prisoner, from the cradle, was dissected in the search for violent outbreaks and mental vagaries. And the family history was laid bare for proof that the prisoner's insanity was bred into him.

Martin Littleton made no mistake when he sacrificed the pride of the Thaw family and built his defense solely on the grounds of insanity, for he realized that under the law there could be no other excuse for the wanton murder. And having reached this conclusion, he used every bit of material available to strengthen his case, sparing the feelings of none who might be involved in the disclosures.

Judge Dowling's charge to the jury was a clear exposition of the law relating to insanity as a defense for a capital crime and confirmed the wisdom of Mr. Littleton's course. On this point he said:

"You will recollect that a mere impulse impelling a person to commit a crime is no defense to crime. Indulgence in evil passions weakens the restraining power of the will and conscience, and a rule recognizing and controlling passion would be the cover for the commission of crime and its justification. The doctrine that a criminal act may be excused upon the notion of an irresistible impulse to commit it, when the offender has the ability to discover his moral and legal duty in respect to it, has no place in the law. But it is a defense if his mind is in such an unsound state that reason and judgment are overwhelmed and he acted from an uncontrollable impulse, and as an involuntary agent.

"Heat of passion and feeling produced by motives of anger, hatred or revenge, is not insanity. The law holds the doer of the act under such conditions responsible for the crime, because a large share of homicides committed are occasioned by just such motives as these."

It is fair to assume that the jury, in finding Thaw not guilty on the ground that he was insane at the time he killed White, took full cognizance of the court's charge and reached their conclusion from the testimony of the alienists offered by the defense. Therefore the verdict was tantamount to saying that Thaw was afflicted with manic-depression, which the authorities say is incurable.

Under the circumstances, the court's duty was obvious. Thaw, in the minds of the jury, was dangerously insane and must be kept in custody to insure the public safety. His commitment to Matteawan followed. Now it remains to be seen whether Thaw's counsel can discredit the testimony of their own witnesses through a lunacy commission and secure the murderer's liberty. It is hoped there will be no such perversion of justice.

DODGING THE INEVITABLE.

In an interesting article contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes Andre Tardieu, a prominent French writer on international politics, reviews the history of the dispute between this country and Japan and the diplomatic exchanges growing out of it. His deduction is that neither Japan nor the United States wants or is prepared for war.

But this does not mean that the differences are in process of early adjustment. On the contrary, Tardieu sees no likelihood of a permanent settlement. The rapid increase in population in Japan will stimulate immigration and when her new territory has been filled up her people will be journeying to other lands. It will then be a problem, not alone for the United States, but for America. It is indeed possible that a sentiment for expansion and acquisition may become so strong as to overthrow the opinion of the conservative elders and result in the birth of a more warlike Japan.

The impression created by the writer is that both nations are zealously avoiding eventualities, trusting to the future for a way out of the dilemma. And it is a matter of vital interest to France, as he says:

For the present—no apparent danger; for the future—a possible danger which will weigh not alone on the United States and Japan, but on all the powers. France in this affair must wish and does wish a pacific solution. She is bound to the United States by ties stronger than treaties. She has found, in the course of the recent Moroccan crisis that she could count upon the strong and active friendship of Washington. She enjoys with Japan old relations which, troubled for a moment during the Manchurian war, have been again confirmed by the agreement of 1907. It is not for us in a controversy where natural forces, like race and work are at issue, to decide who is right or who is wrong. We can only wish the adoption of regulatory measures which, by correcting exaggerated differences, will facilitate reconciliation.

It is a logical, reasonable discussion of an important question and will attract the attention of diplomats and statesmen. Moreover it is another argument of hastening the work of The Hague tribunal for, according to Tardieu's diagnosis, a war growing out of the vexed problems necessarily will involve the great powers of the world. It is in time of peace that we should prepare against war.

NO MOBILIZATION.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver emphatically denies the rumor that the government is mobilizing troops on the Pacific coast. He says the movement is confined to the transportation of regulars to the Philippines, where they will replace regiments which will return to this country. He says the force at the islands will not be increased.

The implication contained in the rumor was that the government was alarmed over the Japanese situation and is anticipating hostile demonstrations from that country, to meet which a combined land and naval force is being assembled on the coast. On the contrary, negotiations with Japan are progressing favorably and there is every reason to believe that the efforts of Japanese officials to prevent immigration of coolies will be successful. The war game has been worn threadbare.

BRYAN'S LATEST PROGRAM.

Mr. Bryan repeatedly has accused President Roosevelt of appropriating Bryan principles and applying them to the administration of national affairs. Casting about for a campaign program, he has hit upon a novel and ingenious plan. He will steal back these principles and make them the rallying cry for Democratic cohorts.

Interviewed at Atlanta the other day, Mr. Bryan declared that the great issue on which the next political battle must be fought is: "Shall the government of the whole people or for a favored few?" He defined this to cover the various questions that are under discussion, including tariff revision, railroad regulation and trust curbing. He studiously avoided government ownership and initiative and referendum and other hobbies that he rode shortly after his return from Europe.

Journeying to Washington Mr. Bryan enlarged on his purpose. One of his first acts was to eulogize President Roosevelt and give almost unstinted approval of the latter's policies. He refrained from repeating a former statement that Roosevelt is a Democrat "in spots" but seemed willing to put his O. K. on nearly everything the President has done. In every conference with his Democratic colleagues he emphasized the importance of conducting the campaign on the lines of Rooseveltian reform. He declares that the interests in control of the Republican party will not permit its candidate, whether that man be Taft or another, to make his fight on the record of the present administration and hence if the people want more of the Roosevelt policies they must turn to the Democrats.

If Mr. Bryan's premises were sound there is no disputing the logic of his conclusions. But he errs in important particulars. He is wrong in locating the control of the Republican party. The national convention will be in the hands of the administration's friends and they will take good care to put a crimp into Mr. Bryan's program of appropriation. And after the convention, assuming that Mr. Bryan will pursue the game according to specifications, the people will be given an opportunity of deciding between a candidate who has been a large part of the Roosevelt administration, having assisted in formulating and directing its policies, and one who has a record as a theorist pure and simple, and as shifting as the sands at the seashore. Nor is there much doubt as to the verdict in a contest of this character. The American people will prefer the sterling article to one gilded over for the occasion. Mr. Bryan's masquerade won't fool anybody.

INSURANCE ECONOMY.

The Kentucky legislature has under consideration a bill which provides that 80 per cent of the legal reserve on all insurance written in the state must be invested within its borders. It is said the inspiration for the measure was the urgent need of capital to aid the tobacco growers, but there is a rising protest in many states against the practice of sending annually millions of dollars in insurance premiums to communities so remote that reciprocal benefits are slow in maturing.

The size of the golden stream that flows into the big insurance centers from every section of the country was never fully comprehended until after the Armstrong committee had published a report of its findings. Since then life insurance has been considered in its many phases, and there is a growing impression in the western and southern states that some means should be devised for the greater protection of home interests. One of the plans suggested is to organize state companies on a modified co-operative plan, the funds to be invested in state and municipal bonds. By this method large profits which now go to non-residents would be eliminated to the great benefit of the state and the insured. And this plan is much more radical than the scheme of the Kentucky legislator who introduced the reserve bill

NEW YORK FOR HUGHES.

The New York Republican committee has endorsed Hughes and recommends a state delegation instructed for him. The only opposition in the first place came from friends of the President, who objected to hasty action, but Secretary Taft's refusal to permit a contest in his behalf cleared the way to harmony.

It is acknowledged that the secretary, in this matter, followed his own bent, in spite of the protests of some of his political friends, and it is a pity he has not had more to say in the management of his campaign in other sections of the country, for he is stronger in New York today than ever before, and if the time comes that Mr. Hughes sees the wisdom of retiring from the race, Mr. Taft will receive a considerable part of the vote from that state. Doubtless in determining his attitude, he did not consider his own fortunes, but he foresaw the possible danger to the party growing out of a contest with Hughes, and he proposed to avoid it at all hazards.

Close friends of the secretary are well pleased over the situation. They have such confidence in his inherent strength that they will not be alarmed should he fail to receive the nomination on the first ballot. He will have more votes than any other candidate, and he will gain rapidly on succeeding ballots in spite of all efforts to unite the opposition. For he is a strong second choice in nearly every state having a favorite son, and when the break comes, as it will come early in the game, the Taft banner will be carried to the fore.

FARMER AND THE AUTO.

At a time when the movement toward securing better roads is becoming so widespread, there is heard much comment upon the attitude of the farmer and his disposition to oppose this movement. This comment is based largely upon the attitude of the farmer of a few years ago, before the introduction of telephone, water systems and the most improved machinery and methods as an aid in conducting his business in a businesslike manner.

The adoption of these improved methods have done much to prove to the tiller of the soil that what often looks like unwarranted expense will prove a dividend payer, and this conclusion has been closely followed by the conviction that money spent in good roads comes back with interest when the cost of hauling his products to market is figured.

The farmer is no longer an enemy of the good roads movement. He does object, with considerable reason, to paying the lion's share of the expense of providing the state with good roads, and therefore, the movement which has taken the form of good roads and automobile clubs will be welcomed by the rural resident because of the activity of these bodies in making the state pay a greater proportion of the road building expense and making the cost of putting the roads of the state in good condition come out of the general taxation fund. Every automobile manufacturer in the country knows that if the time is not here, it is not far distant when one of the most substantial departments of automobile building will be found in supplying the farmer with a motor vehicle.

At the last automobile show in Chicago, the bulk of individual buyers were farmers from Iowa and Nebraska, and but for these the show would have been a failure. It can be predicted safely that within a short time the farmer will regard a motor vehicle that can be made to serve the triple use of a pleasure conveyance, a farm truck and a portable power plant, as an indispensable part of his farm equipment. The time is long past when it is to the farmer's interest to oppose good roads movement, and the organization of such clubs as the Automobile Club of Toledo and similar bodies can be regarded by him as nothing less than a movement in his interest.

SHOOTING OF YOUNG IDEA

That the royal road to learning is full of strange pitfalls is shown by some of the definitions and statements given by school children—some of whom are well along the way. The following are bona fide samples coming under the knowledge of one teacher:

About this time Columbus was cursing around among the West Indies.

Jackson's campaign in the Valley was the greatest piece of millinery work ever known.

The Valkyrie were the Choosers of the Slain, and the Valhalla the Haulers of the Slain.

The eldest son of the kind of France is called The Dolphin.

The duke of Clarence, according to his usual custom, was killed in battle.

Heathen are paragons (pagans) that wash up idle things.

The Indians call their women squabs.—Harper's Weekly.

The President's Message.

It is a great relief to have all the advance descriptions of the President's message thus proven false. It had been vulgarly heralded as a "sirenated corker" and a "word-walloping." In a day of loose assertion and extravagant language, it would have been too bad had Mr. Roosevelt fallen into the swashbuckling style, and filled the air with cries about the dishonesty of all who do not agree with him. He is too good a sporting man to whine just because the game is going against him. He has taken his own advice, "don't flinch;" and has shown his countrymen how to receive the buffetings of fate and politics with a smiling face. And in clothing his magnanimous thoughts in tolerant language, he has proved that he knows how to make his speech always with grace, seasoned with salt—not with Tabasco sauce.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The President says many severe things against some abuses which are real and some which are largely imaginary, and marks out a scheme of legislation which would keep congress busy through a very long session. Actual gambling constitutes only a small part of the operations of speculative boards. And it would be very hard to suppress this vice without hampering the exchanges in their legitimate transactions. A law drawn up in the spirit which many members of congress would bring to this work would be likely to disarrange the whole machinery of the exchanges and create ills many times greater than those which this legislation would be directed against. Business is slowly but steadily improving, and congress is not likely to do anything which will impede this upward movement or in any way check the restoration of financial confidence. The general judgment with regard to this special message can hardly fail to be that it is ill-timed and ill-tempered. Nobody questions the President's motives or purposes, but, unfortunately, his methods are now and then such as to invite criticism from his friends and give comfort to his enemies.—St. Louis Glove-Democrat.

What manner of document, by what manner of man, is this latest message to congress by Theodore Roosevelt?

What was its provocation? What is its purpose? What is its meaning?

There will be many answers of many kinds, to each of these questions. And in the end everyone who would have answers to these questions must answer them himself.

But there are some features about the performance concerning which there should be general agreement. In the first place, it is a precedent-breaking performance—precedent-breaking among the long series of broken precedents by a confirmed almost daily, precedent-breaker. There can be no denying, for instance, that it is a telling, a terrific philippic. It is a veritable bludgeon of powerful English, fiercely wielded, crashingly direct upon the objects of its aim. No public deliverance of the President has been so hot, so terse, or has gone straighter to the point. If he had overcome a tendency to repetition and abandoned his habit of lengthy quotation, he would have produced in this a paper which would have been a model of its kind—if it has a kind.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The special message which President Roosevelt sent to congress and the speech which Governor Hughes delivered before the New York Republican club contain the keynotes of two distinct campaigns for the Republican presidential nomination. The candidacy of Secretary Taft is inevitably associated with President Roosevelt's long and and unique declaration of the principles and the policies of the administration and Governor Hughes speaks for himself. Beside the fierce rhetoric of President Roosevelt's message, the statement of Governor Hughes appears throughout with the clear, cold light of intellect, and is marked by qualification on most of the subjects discussed.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Roosevelt has not lost his power to astonish the country. His special message will be read with astonishment at least, but also with profound regret not unmixed with disquietude. The message really consists, for the most part, of a tirade of violent abuse directed, upon one hand, against those the President is pursuing and, upon the other, against those he imagines to be pursuing him. In the unseemly and undignified violence of language it surpasses all his previous achievements, and by its tone and temper it engenders a natural apprehension as to the extremes to which this ill-balanced man may permit his pervid zeal to carry him. The heat and passion he exhibits will assuredly not measurably influence congress to act upon his recommendations. Obviously, the message is intended for the country, and it has been at once interpreted as merely a campaign document.—N. Y. Times.

The special mesage of the President is a typical example of his greater virtues and his lesser faults. Smarting under the decision of the supreme court that his employers' liability law is unconstitutional, he wraps up his admirable recommendation of curative legislation on a fiery cloud of violent language.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A NEW SENATOR'S HUMOR

Senator Johnston, of Alabama, owns a beautiful home in Birmingham and takes great delight in donning a pair of overalls and a split hickory hat and working in the garden. One day shortly after the expiration of his last term as governor a fashionably-dressed woman, who had resided in Birmingham only a short time and had never seen Johnston, called on his wife. No one answered the bell, so she walked out among the flower-beds where the ex-governor was hoeing some geraniums. He bowed and she asked him how long he had worked for the Johnstons.

"A good many years, madam," he replied.

"Do they pay you well?"

"About all I get out of it is my clothes and keep."

"Why, come and work for me," she said. "I'll do that and pay you so much a month besides."

"I thank you, madam," he replied, bowing very low, "but I signed up with Mrs. Johnston for life."

"Why, no such contract is binding. That is peonage."

"Some may call it that, but I have always called it marriage."

LACE AND NET ON HATS.

Lace and net are being featured strongly in high-class millinery as trimmings for evening hats. The hat shape is usually made of dotted net, such as has been popular as veiling this winter, or malinette, the brim finished with a deep border of silk, satin or velvet. Huge bows of net, plain or dotted, wired on both edges, the net sometimes gathered on the wire, are posed on the front of the crown; again, the crown is encircled with a net ruche, very often edged with plisse Valenciennes, and another use of the lace edged net is in large rosettes banked against the crown. The only other trimming is a feather aigrette or a bunch of handsome flowers.

VARIETIES

A rat recently caught at Gateshead-on-Tyne measured 18½ inches.

Government won scanty victory in first vote in British parliament.

It is computed that the English language is spoken by 350,000,000.

A $750 nugget of gold was found recently imbedded in the skull of an elephant.

A buffalo cow at the Wichita national game preserve died recently of apoplexy.

Jacob Stauffer of Camp Hill, Pa., started four times to visit his daughter and met with an accident each time.

Prisoners held in New York on charges of committing many burglaries wears garb of a clergyman.

Warner Miller, former senator from New York, makes an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Great precautions are taken on the opening of parliament to guard King Edward from the suffragettes.

General Booth's dream is a fleet of Salvation Army steamers carrying the army's emigrants across the Atlantic.

One-fourth of all the emigrants that have landed in New York during the last year have come from Austria-Hungary.

John Gladys, a machinist, saves his son from death, about to be run over by a locomotive in New York, but is himself crushed to death.

The English potato crop in 1907 is estimated at 2,977,910 tons, which is a serious decline as compared with the previous year.

Morris Lippman, aged 23 years, of New York, laughed so much that an attack of heart disease followed, and he died before a physician could reach him.

On the eastern coast of Africa there is a body of cavalry mounted on oxen. The beasts are lean creatures and move with surprising agility.

Young Eben Snyder, in Pennsylvania, broke up his father's birthday party by blowing strong snuff through a keyhole, causing violent sneezing and the parent had him arrested.

An old Dutch Bible found in the Hunsdorp district of Cape Colony, has a frontispiece depicting Cain shooting Abel with a blunderbuss.

Annual report of the United States Steel Corporation shows a banner year in the company's business, although the unfilled orders show a decided falling off.

The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., of New York, has given $75,000 to Vassar college for the erection of a chemical laboratory. Dr. Sanders has always been interested in educational questions.

A citizen in St. Louis says the 125 tons of garbage daily collected will yield 5,000 gallons of alcohol, enough to furnish heat and automobile fuel and lights for every street and home in the city.

Governor Hughes opens his campaign with a declaration of principles; favors prison rather than fines for convicted corporation magnates and approves of rate law.

A lighted lantern in falling from a seven-story building in Philadelphia struck a hat on the head of Thomas Adams, wedging it tightly over his ears, the air inside acting as a cushion and saving his skull.

"Birds as well as squirrels bury nuts for winter use," said a Columbus, O., teacher who is an amateur ornithologist. "I have watched jaybirds at work in oak trees in the fall often, laying up stores for winter use."

New York Republican county committee by unanimous vote indorses Governor Hughes for the presidential nomination, and also warmly commends the administration of President Roosevelt.

Grand jury at Salem, Mass., returns indictment against John N. Cole, speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, charging him with soliciting low rate railroad tickets for students.

William Pudney, of Belleville, N. J., found a $100 ring in a fish he caught in the Passaic river. The ring was dropped last summer by a woman engaged to be married, as was shown by initials found on the inside.

State Senator Russell is trying to organize "acre clubs" in every community in Oklahoma. Each member is to plant an acre of some product, and the plan is a practical school for farmers.

Seventy members of the Berryhill family, one of the largest in the Creek nation, draw more money for oil royalties than any other family in Oklahoma. Together they receive $20,000 a month.

Scott Cummins is the poet laureate of Oklahoma. He has been a soldier, scout, frontiersman and pioneer settler in western Kansas and in Oklahoma. He lives at Winchester, and he looks like an Indian.

J. Pierpont Morgan has presented to the Wadsworth Athenaeum, at Hartford, in memory of his father, fourteen volumes descriptive of his art collections in London and New York. Each volume is valued at $1,000.

The Dowager Queen Margherita, of Italy, has just sold all her horses and carriages and transformed her stables for use by motor cars only. This is the first royal household in Europe to make so sweeping a change.

Lucius Teter, who has just been elected president of the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust company, is the youngest bank president in the country. Only sixteen years ago he was a messenger in the bank of which he is now the head.

The increasing popularity of the self-playing piano has induced inventors to extend this style of music to other instruments. The most recent is an automatic sheet music cornet, patented by a Chicago man. Like the piano-player, the music is on a perforated roll.

Marie Lloyd, the English music hall star, has been describing at a dinner an actor whose career drink has ruined. "Yes," said Miss Lloyd, "he was a frightful drinker. As hard a drinker, in fact, as an ancient Yorkshire tavern keeper on whose tomb is inscribed: "He has lost his best customer."

Miss Alice Jones and Miss May Everest, of Willimantic, Conn., made an ascent recently to the top of a newly completed 175-foot chimney. The girls rode in two small buckets which had been used to carry bricks and mortar to the top and the workmen tied them to the cable for fear they would become frightened and fall.

William Kent, of Chicago, now at Kentfield, Cal., has deeded to the United States government a tract of land of 295 acres of natural redwood forest in the southern slope of Mt. Tamalpais, about six miles from San Francisco. It is the intention to name the national monument "Muir Woods," after John Muir, the noted naturalist.

No member of congress, it is said, has had more occupations in his time than Representative Champ Clark, of the Ninth congressional district of Missouri. He has been a farmhand, country store clerk, newspaper editor, lawyer and, politically, the people of his state have given him more responsible position of prominence at their command.

Venezuela has thirteen railroads, the longest 111 miles long, and no other as much as 50. They are for the most part lines which climb the hills from the sea toward the interior and have steep gradients. On one line for two and a half miles there is a grade of 449 feet a mile, worked by a cogwheel system, and there are other grades of 213 feet, 185 feet and 158 feet. Few of the lines connect with others and there are a number of different gauges.

A Norwegian woman physician, Dr. Julia Bang-Klinck, will be one of the first persons to spend a winter at Advent bay, Spitzbergen. No one has been brave enough to face a winter in that place until the present year, when two mining companies decided to keep at work on the coal mines. They advertised for two doctors, and Dr. Bang-Klinck and her husband, also a physician, responded and were accepted. The mining colony will consist of about 100 persons, including seven women.

Sir Robert Ball, writing in the Home Messenger, remarks that if a row of telegraph posts, 25,000 miles long, were erected around the earth at the equator and a wire were stretched upon these posts for this circuit of

AMERICAN WOMEN

Are Not a Race of Invalids.

MISS SANDHAM.

The American woman is the finest specimen of femininity in the world. Before our War of the Rebellion women were spoken of as delicate, to-day the health of our women is growing better instead of worse. The poorly developed woman is the exception nowadays rather than the rule.

Read what Mrs. Sandham says:

My daughter had whooping cough seven or eight years ago which left her with a wheezing in the chest when she would take cold. Over a year and a half ago she commenced with a troublesome cough also catarrh in the throat and bronchial tubes extending to the lungs. We doctored with our doctor here about three months but his medicine seemed to do no good although he said he was going to patch her up. I wanted no "patch-work" about it, and I wrote to Doctor Pierce for advice, which was freely given. He told me to have my daughter try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the head trouble, which she did faithfully, until I believe, she is perfectly cured. She used to come down stairs in the morning last winter completely tired out from coughing. This winter she has had no cough at all, for which we are very thankful to a kind Providence and to Dr. Pierce for his medicine.

I have used your medicines in the family for years and found them reliable in all cases for which they are recommended.

Yours truly,

MRS. WM. SANDHAM.

Post-office address furnished on application.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers of this and other countries. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., believes that our American forests abound in medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them, and, in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the most marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery."

Bronchial, throat and laryngeal affections, attended with hoarseness, persistent cough, and all manner of catarrhal affections are cured by the "Golden Medical Discovery."

In Chronic Nasal Catarrh, it is well to cleanse the nasal passages thoroughly with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" as a constitutional treatment. Old obstinate cases of catarrh yield to this thorough *course* of treatment.

Through enriching and purifying the blood, the "Discovery" cures scrofulous affections, also blotches, pimples, eruptions, and other ugly affections of the skin. Old, open, running sores, or ulcers, are healed by taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" internally and applying Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve as a local dressing. The Salve can be had of druggists, or will be sent by return mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Address Doctor Pierce as below for it.

In short "Golden Medical Discovery" regulates, purifies and invigorates *the whole system* and thus cures a very large range of diseases. The reason *Why* it cures such a varied list of diseases is made clear in a little booklet of extracts from the leading medical authorities compiled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., which he will be pleased to send post-paid and entirely *free* to all who send him their names and addresses.

You can't afford to accept a substitute of *unknown* composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Remove the cause and you cure the disease.

WATCHES

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

We shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches are the very best grades of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be JUST EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set.

ALL WATCHES ARE SENT BY REGISTERED MAIL.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S WATCHES.

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open face, 7-jeweled works ...$11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ...$15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open face, 7-jeweled works ...$12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open face, 15-jeweled works ...$12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open face, 15-jeweled works ...$14.50

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ...$12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open face, 7-jeweled works ...$10.00

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open face, 15-jeweled works ...$10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open face, 15-jeweled works ...$12.50

NICKEL SILVER CASES.

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works ...$5.30

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works ...$6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

LADIES' 6 SIZE.

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$13.50

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$12.25

LADIES' 0 SIZE.

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ...$14.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ...$17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ...$13.00

Remit by P. O. money order, express money order, registered letter, or New York draft.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

COURT AGAINST LABOR

Unions Received Another Blow From Supreme Court.

Lower Court's Opinion in Lowe Case Reversed—Hat Company Had Been Boycotted

Washington, Feb. 3.—That section 7 of the anti-trust act awarding to the complainant three times the amount of damage sustained by a combination in restraint of interstate trade, can be invoked to prevent a boycott by organized labor, was held today in a decision by the supreme court of the case of Lowe & Company, hat manufacturers of Danbury, Connecticut vs. Martin Lawler and 600 other members of the United Hatmakers' union, of that city. The decision of the court was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, and reversed the holding of the United States circuit court of appeals for the second circuit.

The opinion of the court was unanimous and no dissenting view was presented. "We think," said Chief Justice Fuller, in conclusion, "that a case within the statute was set up and that the demurrer should have been overruled."

Reverses Lower Court.

The decision therefore reversed the ruling of the lower court, and the case was remanded with directions to proceed accordingly.

The chief justice said:

"In our opinion, the combination described is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states' in the sense in which these words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly, and that conclusion rests on many judgments of this court, to the effect that the act prohibits any combination whatever to secure action which essentially obstructs the free flow of commerce between the states or restricts, in that regard, the liberty of a trader to engage in business."

The suit was instituted by Lowe & Company in the United States circuit court for the district of Connecticut. The company, alleging damages by a boycott against their factory to the extent of $80,000, asked for a judgment for $240,000 in accordance with the terms of the Sherman act. Not only the members of the Hatters' union, but the American Federation of Labor, of which the union is a subordinate organization, was included in the bill.

In the complaint it was alleged that the labor organization had undertaken to compel the manufacturers to unionize the factory, as a large majority of other hat factories in the United States had been forced to do, and it was asserted that as they failed in this effort, the union hatters withdrew and induced other employes to do so. This act was followed by the declaration of a boycott against Lowe's hats wherever they were found, and as the firm controlled an extensive trade throughout the country, the boycott extended to many states, which, in the language of the bill, constituted a combination to limit and restrain interstate commerce.

The portion of the complaint dealing with the Federation of Labor alleged that that organization employs 1,000 persons to carry into effect its boycotts.

Act Under Gompers.

It says that they act "under the immediate supervision and personal direction of one Samuel Gompers, who is chief agent of the combination." Reference is made to the fact that an "unfair list" is published by the Federation, and it is asserted that "that organization was formed for the purpose of facilitating the declaration and successful maintenance of boycotts to compel the unionizing of shops tnd thereby controlling the employment of labor, and subject industries to the supervision of policies other than those of their owners."

Assassinated Members of Portugal's Royal Family and the Doubly Bereaved Queen

KING CARLOS.

CROWN PRINCE LOUIS.

QUEEN AMELIE.

THAW EXPECTS RELEASE

Tells Asylum Attendant He Will Be Out in a Week.

Matteawan, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Harry K. Thaw began yesterday the routine of a simple life which the authorities at the state hospital for the criminal insane say will make his long stay in Tombs prison in New York city seem like the height of gaiety in comparison.

During the day Thaw declared to one of the attendants that he probably would not be in the hospital more than one week. He said his lawyers would sue out a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf and he was sure he would be allowed his liberty as the result of a hearing in court or an inquiry before a commission.

PROHIBITION REJECTED.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 31.—A proposal for state wide liquor prohibition was rejected in the constitutional convention by a vote of 55 to 39.

SELL AMERICAN FLAG IN LONDON FOR $4,250.

London, Jan. 30.—The flag of the American man-of-war Chesapeake, captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813, was put up at auction in this city today and sold for $4,250 to a dealer named Partridge. It is reported that Partridge acted for Cornelius Vanderbilt.

SEW UP A NEGRO'S HEART

Washington Surgeons Perform a Difficult Operation.

Washington, Feb. 3.—One of the most difficult operations ever performed on a patient in this city took place yesterday at the Emergency Hospital, when the physicians took five stitches in the heart of Richard Denton, a negro who was stabbed Saturday night. Denton's heart was severed almost in half and it was necessary to lay open the breast to perform the operation. Only six similar operations the physicians say, have been performed in the United States, while a dozen is said to be the greatest number in the history of medicine.

RAILROAD BILL PASSED

North Carolina May Have Flat 2½ Cent Rate.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 1.—The house last night passed a railroad rate bill for a 2½-cent flat passenger rate. In the bill being omitted the agreement of the railroads with the governor to sell mileage books, interstate and intrastate of 2,000 and 1,000 miles at two cents a mile, the 1,000 mile books good for the individual purchasing and the 2,000-mile books to be good for the head of a family, or of a firm and not more than four members; also 500-mile intrastate books at 2¼ cents, good for heads of families and dependent members and the 2½-cent interstate flat rate. The railroads are expected to fulfill their promises to the governor. The bill also omits any reference to leaving the rate, if confiscatory or excessive, to be adjudged in January, 1909, by the corporation commission, as requested by the railroads, differing in this from the bill already passed by the senate. It is expected that the senate will accept the house bill.

MONEY BILL REPORTED

Various Sections of Measure Are Amended.

Places Comptroller of Currency and Treasurer Under Control of Sec. of Treasury.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Aldrich financial bill, which has been in the hands of the committee on finance since its introduction in the senate on January 7, was reported today by Senator Aldrich. The various amendments which have been published from time to time appear in the bill, although in general character the bill remains the same as when introduced. There has been an effort on the part of the committee to emphasize the emergency nature of the act that is proposed and to this end various amendments are inserted in the bill, which are intended to cause speedy issuance of additional currency when a stringency occurs.

An amendment is inserted in the first section of the bill, in lieu of the provision which gave the comptroller of the currency power to fix the time and amount of issues, when application is made, according to his judgment and at his convenience, which provides that "the comptroller of the currency shall transmit immediately the application, with his recommendation, to the secretary of the treasury, who shall, if in his judgment business conditions in the locality demand additional circulation, approve the same, and shall determine the time of issue and fix the amount, within the limitations hereinafter imposed, of the additional circulating notes to be issued.

The clause of the original bill fixing 75 per cent of the market value of all municipal and railway bonds as the limit of the issue of notes against them has been amended so that railroad bonds alone are to be taken at 75 per cent of their market value. Notes may be issued against deposits of municipal and county bonds up to 90 per cent of their market value.

The limit of circulating notes that may be issued under the act has been raised from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000.

The section of the bill relating to the acceptance of interest-bearing obligations or any legally authorized bonds of states, cities, towns and counties as deposits for the security of additional bank currency issued against them has been broadened considerably by amendment. The words: "or other legally constituted municipality or district" which have been added are taken to mean that bonds issued by school districts and townships will be acceptable providing they conform to requirements specified. The population of these municipalities is fixed by the reported bill at 10,000, instead of 20,000 as originally proposed. There is an amendment making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to obtain information with reference to the value and character of the municipal and railroad securities authorized to be accepted under the provisions of the act. The provision of the original bill relating to the preparation of circulating notes in blank to an amount equal to 50 per cent of the capital stock of a bank requesting an issuance has been changed so that it is mandatory upon the comptroller to proceed as soon as practicable to prepare notes for all national banks so that they may be ready for issue immediately upon the receipt of applications and after securities have been approved.

In the bill as reported there is no mention of the reserves of banks located outside of reserve or central cities. In the original bill it was required that they should hereafter hold at all times at least two-thirds of their reserve in lawful money. It is specifically provided that all acts and orders of the comptroller of the currency and the treasurer of the United States authorized by the act shall have the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Do People Shun You

ON ACCOUNT OF FOUL BREATH FROM CATARRH?

THEN READ BELOW.

"My, My! What a Breath! Why Don't You Have Gauss Cure That Catarrh?"

If you continually k'hawk and spit and there is a constant dripping from the nose into the mouth, if you have foul, disgusting breath, you have Catarrh, and I can cure it.

All you need to do is simply this: Fill out coupon below.

Don't doubt, don't argue! You have everything to gain, nothing to lose, by doing as I tell you. I want no money—just your name and address.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 2494 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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LIQUOR LICENSE SCHEME

New Bill to Go to Kentucky Legislature.

Provisions of Measure Saloon Men Want in Place of County Option Laws.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3.—The officers of the National Model License League will this week withdraw their bill, recently presented in the Kentucky legislature, and offer a substitute model license law by embodying their ideas more strongly. This new bill is endorsed by all the factions of the trade and has been the means of harmonizing the efforts of the distillers, brewers, wholesalers and retailers. It is also regarded as a better model for similar laws to be presented in every state in the union.

The features of the bill are limitation of licenses according to population; to make the life of the license dependent only on obedience to law; to automatically enforce such obedience; and to take the saloon out of politics. The principal change in the new bill is in this last feature, which provides for bi-partisan licensing boards for every city and town where the sale of liquor is authorized. From eight men, four from each of the two political parties, nominated by the governor, the mayor of each town or city appoints two from each party to comprise such board in his town.

SIX KILLED IN TORNADO

Strip of Land in Mississippi Laid Bare.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 1.—Six persons were killed outright by a tornado which laid waste a strip of farming country three-fourths of a mile wide and several miles long, just north of here yesterday.

Three persons were probably fatally injured by the tornado and many others were slightly hurt when their homes were blown down.

A negro who arrived here about dark brought news of the storm and an appeal for aid. Three physicians started in carriages for the stricken district.

WILL GIVE UP MACLEAN

Raisuli to Surrender British General at Tangier.

London, Feb. 3.—The government has received a telegram from the British charge d'affaires at Tangier Morocco, to the effect that Raisuli, the bandit chief, has promised to bring in Caid Sir Harry MacLean this evening, exactly seven months to a day from the time he was made a prisoner by Raisuli.

36 DEGREES BELOW ZERO

Some Low Temperatures Reported in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—United States Weather Observer Williams reports the coldest temperature today was at Minnedosa, Manitoba, where the mercury registered 36 degrees below zero.

Some More Cold Weather.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.—The temperature here today was six below zero. Green Bay reports 14 below, St. Paul 22, Duluth 28 and Superior 32. The forecast is continued cold for the next 24 hours.

NO HOME RULE IN IRELAND

British Government Will Not Reintroduce the Bill.

London, Feb. 3.—All doubt that the government is planning the introduction of legislation looking to home rule for Ireland in the present session of parliament was set at rest this afternoon, when Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, declared, on behalf of the premier, that the government had no intention of reintroducing the Irish council bill.

U. S. HIRES 337,000 PERSONS

Civil Service Commission Issues Annual Report.

Washington, Feb. 3.—In its twenty-fourth annual report, made public today, the United States civil service commission places the number of officers and employes of the executive civil service on June 30, 1907, at approximately 337,000.

Of this number 196,918 were subject to examination, an increase of 12,709 as compared with the number for the previous year. Of the 140,000 persons not subject to examination, 8,147 were presidential appointees, 6,314 of whom were postmasters of the first, second or third classes, 53,345 were fourth class postmasters, 10,000 were clerks at postoffices having no free delivery service, 22,704 were minor employes on the Isthmian canal work, and 30,000 were mere unskilled laborers. During the year 136,108 persons were examined, of whom 99,261 passed and 44,288 were appointed.

The natural growth of the service the report says, has been greatest in the postal branches, there having been an increase of 4,873 employes in postoffices, 1,860 rural carriers and 656 railway clerks.

BRYAN STATES POSITION

Says It Is Up to Voters to Decide on Candidate.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—William Jennings Bryan was entertained at luncheon at the Racquet club here today as the guest of Roland S. Morris, president of the Pennsylvania Democratic club. About twenty persons were present at the luncheon.

Prior to going to the club, Mr. Bryan was asked by a reporter whether he was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Bryan dictated the following reply:

"If the voters of the Democratic party want another than myself nominated at Denver, they ought instruct their delegates to that effect. If they want me nominated they ought to instruct their delegates for me.

"It is not a matter to be decided by me or by any small fraction of the Democratic voters. It is time for the majority of the Democratic voters to determine. In November last to stop the misrepresentations which were going about as to what I might or might not do, and as to the conditions under which I might or might not be a candidate, I stated that I would not ask for a nomination but that I would be a candidate if it was the desire of the Democratic party that I should be."

THOUSAND MEN IN RIOT

Policemen Who Sought to Prevent Blockade Attacked.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A riot occurred today at the plant of the Illinois Steel company in South Chicago. A crowd of 1,000 men gathered outside the establishment to await the opening of the plate mills, which had been closed for several weeks. Policeman Edward Roach tried to prevent the crowd from blocking the sidewalk, when a number of men attacked and beat him until he was unconscious.

Officer William Stupec, who went to the assistance of Roach, was also badly injured. Stupec managed, however, to turn in a riot alarm and a heavy detail of policemen dispersed the crowd after a severe fight in which a number of men were severely clubbed. Four of the leaders in the attack upon Roach were arrested.

FLAMES DESTROY VILLAGE

Not a Structure Left and 200 Persons Are Homeless.

Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 31.—Twin Lakes, a village nine miles southwest of here, burned early yesterday. Not a structure was left standing, and the entire population, numbering more than 200, is homeless. The village had no fire fighting apparatus.

FIND DYNAMITE IN COAL

Was Being Loaded on Battleship Ohio.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The commanding officer of the battleship Ohio reports that while taking coal from the chartered collier Fortuna at Port of Spain, Trinidad, a stick of dynamite, about five inches in length, was found. The Fortuna had a cargo of New river coal supplied by the Bowing-White Coal Mining Company at Newport News, Va. This is the second time that dynamite has been found in coal furnished United States men-of-war.

The previous case occurred over a year ago, and it resulted in an order being issued by Admiral Evans enjoining all officers and men engaged in coaling ships to examine coal carefully, while being put aboard ship. The order described the general appearance of dynamite and gave certain necesary precautions to be observed.

This dynamite was evidently a stick used in mining the coal and escaped the observation of the miners and persons who subsequently handled the coal while loading it into the collier.

ANTI-TOBACCO CAMPAIGN.

New York, Jan. 29.—A campaign that has for its aim the prohibition by law in New York of the use of tobacco in any form by a minor was opened yesterday in the board of aldermen. Alderman Veldon introduced a resolution prohibiting any dealer from selling, giving away or disposing of cigarets or tobacco in any form to persons under 18 years old.

EVIDENCE OF EARTHQUAKE

Instrument at Washington Records a Shock.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The weather bureau today issued the following earthquake bulletin:

An earthquake of slight intensity from a distant origin was recorded on the seismographs at the weather bureau on the afternoon of February 1, beginning at 6 hours, 16 minutes, 11 seconds p. m., 75th meridian time.

The second preliminary tremors appeared to have begun at 6 hours, 23 minutes, 51 seconds, but the beginnings are not sharply defined in any of the records. Clearly defined motion was recorded in the east and west direction from 6:25 to 6:40 p. m., with a marked absence of maximum motion, except one slightly larger wave at 6:32:40 p. m., at which time the amplitude of the actual motion of the ground was only three-tenths of a milimetre. In the record of north and south motion, however, several large waves were recorded between 6:31 and 6:32:30, with a marked absence of noticeable motion at other times. The maximum north and south motion of the ground amounted to one and one-tenth millimetres. Perceptible tremors were recorded for nearly an hour.

The distance of the origin from Washinton is estimated to be about 3,800 miles, and the marked dissimilarity between the east and west and the north and south components of motion suggest that the line of propagation at Washington was nearly or about east and west.

Pure Food

No Food Commissioner in any State has ever attacked the absolute purity of

GRAPE-NUTS

Every analysis undertaken shows this food to be made strictly of Wheat and Barley, treated by our processes to partially transform the starch parts into a form of Sugar, and therefore much easier to digest.

Our claim that it is a **"Food for Brain and Nerve Centers"** is based upon the fact that certain parts of Wheat and Barley (which we use) contain Nature's brain and nerve-building ingredients, viz., **Phosphate of Potash,** and and the way we prepare the food makes it easy to digest and assimilate.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey in his book on "The Biochemic System of Medicine" says:

"When the medical profession fully understands the nature and range of the phosphate of potassium, insane asylums will no longer be needed.

"The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, potassium phosphate.

"This salt unites with albumen, and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve-fluid, or the gray matter of the brain.

"Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve-fluid, but potassium phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life. Therefore, when nervous symptoms arise, due to the fact that the nerve-fluid has been exhausted from any cause, the phosphate of potassium is the only true remedy, because nothing else can possibly supply the deficiency.

"The ills arising from too rapidly consuming the gray matter of the brain cannot be overestimated.

"Phosphate of Potash is, to my mind, the most wonderful curative agent ever discovered by man, and the blessings it has already conferred on the race are many. But 'what shall the harvest be' when physicians everywhere fully understand the part this wonderful salt plays in the processes of life? It will do as much as can be done through physiology to make a heaven on earth.

"Let the overworked business man take it and go home good-tempered. Let the weary wife, nerves unstrung from attending to sick children or entertaining company, take it and note how quickly the equilibrium will be restored and calm and reason assert her throne. No 'provings' are required here. We find this potassium salt largely predominates in nerve-fluid, and that a deficiency produces well-defined symptoms. The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

BRAIN POWER

Increased by Proper Feeding.

A lady writer who not only has done good literary work, but reared a family, found in Grape-Nuts the ideal food for brain work and to develop healthy children. She writes:

"I am an enthusiastic proclaimer of Grape-Nuts as a regular diet. I formerly had no appetite in the morning and for 8 years while nursing my four children, had insufficient nourishment for them.

"Unable to eat breakfast I felt faint later, and would go to the pantry and eat cold chops, sausage, cookies, doughnuts or anything I happened to find. Being a writer, at times my head felt heavy and my brain asleep.

"When I read of Grape-Nuts I began eating it every morning, also gave it to the children, including my 10 months old baby, who soon grew as fat as a little pig, good natured and contented.

"I wrote evenings and feeling the need of sustained brain power, began eating a small saucer of Grape-Nuts with milk, instead of my usual indigestible hot pudding, pie, or cake for dessert at night.

"I grew plump, nerves strong, and when I wrote my brain was active and clear; indeed, the dull head pain never returned."

Please observe that Phosphate of Potash is not properly of the drug-shop variety but is best prepared by "Old Mother Nature" and stored in the grains ready for use by mankind. Those who have been helped to better health by the use of Grape-Nuts are legion.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

WISE CLERK

Quits Sandwiches and Coffee for Lunch.

The noon-day lunch for the Department clerks at Washington is often a most serious question.

"For fifteen years," writes one of these clerks, "I have been working in one of the Gov't Departments. About two years ago I found myself every afternoon, with a very tired feeling in my head, trying to get the day's work off my desk.

"I had heard of Grape-Nuts as a food for brain and nerve centers, so I began to eat it instead of my usual heavy breakfast, then for my lunch instead of sandwiches and coffee.

"In a very short time the tired feeling in the head left me, and ever since then the afternoon's work has been done with as much ease and pleasure as the morning's work.

"Grape-Nuts for two meals a day has worked, in my case, just as advertised, producing that reserve force and supply of energy that does not permit one to tire easily—so essential to the successful prosecution of one's life work." "There's a reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the "Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

MORNING THOUGHTS

SUNDAY.
Quiet from God! How beautiful to keep
This treasure, the All-merciful hath given;
To feel, when we awake and when we sleep,
Its incense round us, like a breath from heaven!

MONDAY.
Silence from words are good, because inordinate speaking tends to evil.

TUESDAY.
It was a "plain-spoken" woman who checked her guests, when they began to talk about sickness, by saying kindly but with a seriousness that could not be misunderstood, "This spot is sacred to health. We speak here only of whatsoever things are lovely and of good report."

WEDNESDAY.
How often do we look upon God as our last and feeblest resource. We go to him because we have nowhere else to go. And then we learn that the storms of life have driven us, not upon the rocks, but unto the desired haven.

THURSDAY.
A Rose to the living is more,
If graciously given before
The hungering spirit is fled—
A rose to the living is more
Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead.

FRIDAY.
Pour forth all the charm, and happiness you have to all your friends, to your home, to your daily society, to the poor and sorrowful, the joyous and the prosperous. Charm the world by love.

SATURDAY.
Always say a kind word if you can, if only that it may come in, perhaps with single opportuneness, entering some mournful one's darkened room, like a beautiful firefly, whose happy convolutions cannot help but be watched and bring forgetfulness of many troubles.

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

If you made mistakes yesterday forget them and try not to make them again. Continued regret robs us of strength to make daily living what it should be, and to surmount troubles. The mistake of one day may overshadow the next, for, to a great extent, today is the result of yesterday, but it is more important to remember that tomorrow is the result of today. The result of the actions of today we can direct and determine, but no amount of dwelling upon yesterday's regret will make over today.

If we fell yesterday there is nothing to do today but to pick ourselves up, shake off the dust and start afresh. In other words, to follow the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," and try with a will which permits no thought of failure. This applies to mental as well as material things. If you lost your temper yesterday, after you had resolved never to lose it again, make amends for the injury or hurt you have done, if you can, but do not for a moment think your case is hopeless and you never can reach the high ideal upon which you have set your heart. You can, if you will, though you fall by the wayside many times.

Rise above yesterday. It is hard work to hold up the head and live down a black yesterday, but the blacker the yesterday the greater need of rising above it, the higher the head must be held. You can live down anything.

That is, you can live it down if you live in the right way. No matter how you may have been condemned for anything you may have done, no matter if no one seems to believe in you; "to thine own self be true," and prove that you are not shackled with the irons of your yesterday.

Yesterday has passed. Let it rest in peace so far as you yourself are concerned. Perhaps other people will try to keep yesterday alive. Do not let that trouble you, or hinder your efforts in bringing a white tomorrow by your actions of today.

Do not waste energy on what has been done. This does not mean for you to assume the "don't care" attitude, but it does mean not to let the past overshadow your present or your future. Let yesterday alone.

Keep a smile on your lips; it is better
To hopefully, joyfully try
For the end you would gain than to fetter
Your life with a moan and a sigh.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Look up; lift up. Object: To aid, comfort, encourage and cheer; scattering sunshine along the way.

THE TWO STANDARDS.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written to the M. G. R. column, but the editor has taken the liberty of moving them over to the Cozy Corner.

Some seem to think that woman alone need to be pure, while a man may be impure, and still be just as well respected. I do not think God intended it that way. I think he intended that the seventh commandment should be kept by man as well as woman. And I also think if people would take as much pains in teaching their boys to be pure there would not be as much immorality among men. A great many have the mistaken idea that a young man may go in any kind of company and do things that would ruin a girl's character, and yet the young man is respected as much as if he did not do such things. I think a young man should be as careful of his character as he would be of his sister's. Some will say certain places are not fit for girls to go to, while at the same time they will not object to their boys going to the same place. I think a place that is not fit for a young girl to go is not fit for a young man to visit. Young men should not do anything they would be ashamed to tell mother; if they will make that a rule they are not likely to bring mother to sorrow and disgrace.

Parents, let us teach our children to be pure in deed and thought, and save them and ourselves much trouble. —West Virginia Pansy.

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

I have always been taught that self brag is half scandal, but when I read Mrs. R. R.'s letter I had to say something. My husband is foreman of a nursery and gets only fifty dollars a month. Save as I would, it took thirty-five dollars of that for the table, leaving a balance of fifteen for other expenses. The result was, we were "going in the hole," as the phrase runs. I saw a grocer who sold bread and made a bargain with him to furnish him twenty loaves a day. The arrangement was made the fifth day of August in the past summer. Now, I bake fifty loaves instead of twenty. Since I commenced to bake we have not paid out cash for anything except for our milk and clothing. This leaves my husband's wages to pay what we owe, and to make the payments on our home. When I have any extra time, early Saturday morning, I bake cakes or fried cakes. I get thirty-five cents for a two-layer cake, and fifteen cents a dozen for fried cakes and buns. If you live near town, Mrs. R. R., there are so many ways you can earn money. If you live in the country, make hominy, sauer kraut and mincemeat. Hunt up customers and you will have no trouble in selling your goods. I sell a great many loaves of bread to my neighbors. I may come again and tell you about beautiful Idaho.

The editor hopes you will keep your promise soon and tell us about Idaho.

OLD PEOPLE'S DAY.

I want to tell you of a good meeting we had awhile ago. It was Old People's Day in our church, and what a good time they had! One elderly man led the singing, and the rest all took part in the old-time songs; and how good the singing was. I love those who have long led the way for me in the Christian life, and I am glad that Old People's Day is observed in our church.—Mrs. E. B.

ANOTHER MONEY MAKER.

I like to read the good letters, especially those that tell how women make their own pin money, and manage their household affairs. I am one that believes a woman should have her own pocketbook with plenty of money in it, so she can give to the contribution basket, the mission box, the birthday box, and help pay the preacher.

I have made my own money for twenty years by selling eggs, milk, butter, Dutch cheese, and garden vegetables. In 1906 I made two hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy cents. Of course I buy all the groceries and dry goods for the family with this. My husband was a soldier in the civil war, and served four years. He took The Blade for many years before he died, two years ago.

I should like to say to the young mothers, be firm with the children, and when you tell them to do a thing, see that they do it. Wishing you all success and happiness, I remain as ever, a friend of the Cozy Corner.

LIKES US, TOO.

I thought I would step in for a few moments' chat. I have long been a reader of The Blade. I always turn to the Household page first. My father has taken the paper ever since I can remember, and my husband takes it now. We think it is a good paper and that we cannot do without it.

I love to read the letters on how to train children, as I have one little boy three months old. I will come again and bring some recipes.—A Young Mother.

AN INTERESTED READER.

I am an interested reader of this excellent paper, especially the Cozy Corner, as I find so many helpful hints. I am the mother of three darling children. One, the eldest, went "to live with Jesus," her own words, almost three years ago. Only those who have passed through this grief can sympathize.

I live in Dallas, Oregon, which is a thriving little town of over 2,000 people. We have several mills, six churches, a good Evangelical college, besides a fine high school. Our climate is very healthful, as we are at the edge of the coast range, and get the blessed sea breeze.—Oregonian.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We are glad to welcome letters from Grandmama Headley; Tiresome; Mountain Sister; Janice; S. J. S.; H. E. C.; Mrs. W. H. Stewart; Elverta True; Leap Day, and Iowan.

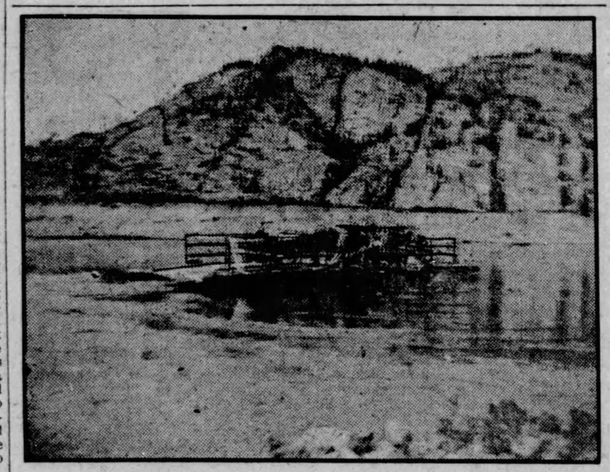
Mrs. Peter Shunk:—I was interested in your letter about your little boy. He must be a very bright child. You will find his letter in the Children's Corner today.

Janice:—The editor regrets with you that neither Anxious Mother nor Dearie have sent a word in response to the many excellent letters that have been written for their benefit. However, they have been much appreciated by others, who have written to say so, and it may be they have helped the ones for whom they were intended, even if they have not thought to let us know. Thank you for the poem you sent, and for your good wishes. No, I do not lose my patience; I am too fond of the people who come to the Household page.

Aunt Sally—Will you send your address to the Household Editor?

The editor would like everyone who writes to this page to address The Weekly Blade, Toledo Ohio, writing in the lower left hand corner, "Household Editor." Kindly follow this form.

Please sign your real name to your letters and write only on one side of the paper. Your real name will not be published unless you wish it, but it is a newspaper law not to print any communication which is not signed by its writer's name.



CROSSING THE COLUMBIA RIVER ON A FERRY.
—From a Photograph sent by "Old Subscriber."

Letters From Children

Today we have two stories from the children with which to begin the column. The first is from a little boy four years old, who dictated his story to his mother, exactly as it is printed here:

Four little mice ran around the house and dragged off all the meats, then ran away six miles. Ten little mice bit all the apples, and ran down cellar and dragged up everything and then said "get out everybody." Then the people said, "get out or we will kill you."

Five little mice ran around the smokehouse and kicked out the black cat's eyes.—P. W. C. S.

The second story has a title and is named—

TOMMY CATHAIR.

I have a cat whose name is Tom. He is very pretty and playful. He is a tiger cat with stripes down his sides and back, and a big H below each eye. His mother is black. He had a brother named Esau. He was white and black and as playful as his brother Tom. Tom likes to sleep in the straw mow and on the buggy seat. He is a great hunter. He brings a mouse, bird, ground mole or rabbit home nearly every day. He don't like visitors or dogs. He can turn a somersault, play ball and play with a spool and string tied to a chair, and fight his ma.

Tom and his mother are my only pets. I did have a dog, but somebody stole him.—Reba F. Waddell.

My father is a cabinet builder. He takes The Blade. He has been taking it for 12 years. I live in East Burlington. My age is 12 years. I go to school. I am in the sixth grade. I have three sisters. They all go to school except the baby. I have two pets, a cat and a dog. The dog is named Bruno. The cat is named Teddy Bear. I have two grandmas. One of them lives with us. Goodbye.—Bertha May Horne.

I have been reading the children's letters and like them very well, and thought I would write, too. I live in Bethlehem township, about three miles from Beach City, O. I go to Helm's school. We are going to have literary the 14th of February. I am in a farce entitled The Best Cure, and have a declamation, too. I live on a farm of 112 acres. There are eight children in our family, six girls and two boys, and I have a little niece four years old. I am 11 years old.—Leona Rohn.

I am 11 years old, and I go to school every day. My papa takes The Blade and I read the letters and I like them very much. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Lena, Pearl, Leota and Glenn. My uncle calls me Fiddly Fay, so I will sign—Fiddly Fay.

I am a girl 11 years old. I have blue eyes, brown hair, and I live in the country five and a half miles from town. I have three brothers and no sisters. The oldest one is 17. Well, as this is my first call I will come again.—Blue-Eyed Daisy.

Blue-Eyed Daisy:—When you are sixteen years old, then you may join the M. G. R.—The Editor.

I am a little girl nine years old. My papa takes The Blade. I go to school every day. My grandma is staying with us this winter and she wanted me to write to The Blade. Yours truly—Florence B. Culver.

We have taken The Blade for years, and my little sister wrote you a letter and now I am anxious to do the same. I am past six. Goodbye.—Gladys E. Culver.

I am a little girl ten years old. I live with my mamma and three brothers. We live on a farm and raise about everything farmers can. My mamma takes The Blade and we all like it. I go to school every day. I have a mile to walk to school. I expect to be a school teacher when I am old enough. We live in southeastern Iowa, three and a half miles from the county seat. I have five brothers and two sisters. I love all my brothers and sisters and also my mother. I hope I will see my letter in the paper. I will close for this time.—Edna House.

I am a girl eleven years old. I go to school every day I can. There was a day I could not go, for it snowed. I have four sisters. Their names are Ethel, Bessie, Loella and Alice. This is all for this time. Yours truly.—Edith B. Hammond.

How Mount Vernon Was Saved

THE MANSION HOUSE AT MOUNT VERNON, AS IT IS TODAY.

The bell is tolling, the band playing Nearer, My God to Thee, and the passengers know even before they raise their eyes to the fair sweep of Virginia's shore line that the steamer is passing Mount Vernon. A pretty custom, this, the tolling of the bell and the playing of the fine old hymn. A hush falls on the crowded decks and one feels the thrill of patriotism stirring the hearts of the people.

But the present fine state of Mount Vernon is due to hard work and unselfish effort. In 1853, the home of Washington was in a rapidly deteriorating condition. John Augustine Washington, a son of General Washington's nephew, was the owner of the estate. The descendants of Washington evidently did not inherit the clear business sense of their illustrious ancestor, for, in General Washington's time the farm yielded a handsome income. Now, the fields were lying mainly untilled and useless and the house and outbuildings showed decay. The glory of that splendid home was departing. It is to the credit, however, of John Augustine Washington, that he refused absolutely to consider propositions advanced by private companies and individuals to purchase the estate, to be converted later into a pleasure resort.

At length the nation came to the aid through the efforts of Miss Ann P. Cunningham, of South Carolina, and other patriotic women, and in 1858 the estate was purchased and the title passed to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, and a charter was secured from Virginia exempting the property from taxation, the organization binding itself to the restoration of the estate to its original condition and preserving for future generations of Americans this home of General Washington.

During the civil war, though in the very heart of conflict, Mount Vernon escaped serious injury through the heroism of Miss Tracy, the secretary of the association, who took up her abode at Mount Vernon, accompanied only by a few servants. There, for four long years, she remained, practically cut off from the rest of the world, managing the estate and guarding the buildings.

In the scheme of restoration, not only the exteriors of the buildings have been rehabilitated, but the rooms, the furniture, the ornaments and the working utensils have been purchased and put in place, so that today Mount Vernon is practically as it was in the last days of Washington. Even the grounds partake of their original arrangement. It is only the more leisurely of the tourists, however, who see and realize everything that has been done. Take, for instance, the old boxwood garden. Some distance back of the mansion house are the box hedges, growing in conventional designs, and undoubtedly looking just as they did a century ago. This box is very old, as boxwood in America goes. Some of it was planted by Washington's older half-brother, Lawrence, before George Washington came to live at Mount Vernon. Some was planted by Mrs. Martha Custis-Washington, soon after she came to Mount Vernon as a bride, and some of it was planted by her in the course of her long residence there. Her grandmother, Nellie Custis, planted some of it and both ladies gave their attention to it, after the old-fashioned method in which the elite of former days personally directed and even worked in their gardens. It is probable that the ladies knew as much or more, practically, about flower gardening, than did their old black gardener. Of course, the hard manual work, for the most part, was done by blacks, but Mrs. Washington and Nellie Custis are said to have been unremitting in their care of this box garden in particular. In the main the square of the hedge are a number of old-fashioned rose bushes which were planted by the hands of Nellie Custis. They are preserved with devoted care.—From The Technical World Magazine.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

This is my third attempt to become a member of the M. G. R., and I hope it will be "the third time that takes the charm." I have been reading the letters for several years, and I feel as though I should be a member in order to try and live up to the motto, for it is surely a good one. The letters that are written to this department show the best things of life are gaining a strong hold on the writers of them, for they are filled with kindness and sympathy for those who are in trouble and sorrow. I know they have helped me a great deal in the past five years.

I am a country boy, almost twenty years of age. I live in the new oil field which has just been opened in the past two years near Volant, Pa. This is a very nice country, and the new developments are causing quite a stir. The oil of this section is of the best grade in Pennsylvania.

I agree with P. G. S., of Ohio, in what he said about a mother being the best friend. Brown-Eyed Bonnie, I am a boy, but I agree with you. In common with many others, I like music and play the violin and mouth organ. I also like to read good books. Wishing The Blade and the M. G. R.'s every success possible, I will close.—J. A. K., of Penna.

In the issue of November 21 I found two letters that much interested me, viz: the one from Heather Bell and the other from Truthful Pearl. What excellent thoughts and upright strivings must be in Heather Bell to write such a letter. Thanks to her for her suggestion of a new way to read the 13th chapter of Corinthians.

How sympathetic I feel toward Truthful Pearl. I am especially interested in the girls of about her age, as I taught a Sunday school class of dear girls for eleven years, and when I gave them up to move far away, they were about the age of Truthful Pearl; and as they wept at my leaving them, I told them they might have a more interesting teacher, but I doubted whether they would find one to love them better. They are still dear to me.

Tell Truthful Pearl to try teaching a class and begin with them young as I did. She will have something to think and plan about and so not be so lonesome. They will help her, as she will help them, for she will want to teach by example as well as precept.—Meg.

I am a farmer, and as I have not read many letters from Illinois, I thought I would have a talk with the M. G. R.'s. I live in Morgan county, fifteen miles northwest of Jacksonville, our county seat, and seven miles from the Illinois river. I prefer the country. I live with mother and father and have no brothers or sisters, so you may readily see why the M. G. R. circle appeals to me.

I am very fond of good music, also like to read good books. I wonder if any of the circle have read Walled In, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, or any of the latest good books. I agree with Brown-Eyed Bonnie that no boy is justified in puffing tobacco smoke in a girl's face. If I had a sister, I would appreciate her denying her companionship to any young man who smoked, chewed or drank.

May I say in closing that I like The Blade, especially the strong editorials and the M. G. R.? It is surely in a class by itself.—Boy from Illinois.

Once more I will step in and enjoy another pleasant conversation with you people, who, I must say, are very good company. Oh, how I did enjoy my first and only visit! So I'm coming again to have the same pleasure. Although I waited quite a while to see my letter appear in the column, I had all the confidence in Miss Prudence that anyone could have, and I knew she wouldn't forget me and would put my letter in when my time came. You must remember that "all things come to those who wait." That is where all my hopes lie.

It is real dreary out of doors today, but everything is pleasant and everyone is happy inside as can be. You remember I said I was lonely when I wrote you before. Well, those days are past. Mother has returned home, bringing with her my sister and her baby, and three more of my sisters are home also. Oh, yes, I am well blessed with sisters, as I have four sisters and one sister-in-law, and as my brother is to be married in a few days I'll then be still better off, as I shall have six sisters, three own brothers and three brothers-in-law, so we are a jolly crowd when we are all together.

I am the youngest of we girls and next to baby. I have one brother thirteen years old. I am seventeen. I know you are thinking there are a lot of us, but you know the more the merrier, so if you M. G. R. brothers and sisters will pay me a visit, I'll show you one of the best of times.

I believe I'll just tell you what I look like. Don't be frightened. I'm not so dreadful as you may think. I am five feet and two inches high, have rather a light complexion, am somewhat slender, gray-eyed and brown-haired. I wear glasses and am an awful tease, people seem to think, although I don't think so. I live one mile from a small town and eight from the city. I do hope you all will give us a description of yourselves and write real often.—Cherry.

Dear Old Toledo Blade:—We say dear, because it began its existence in the same year that the writer did, which was in 1836. No wonder, then, that we are partial to it. We have read and commented upon its columns, both in military and in civil life. During the war, our president, Abraham Lincoln, remarked: "The writings of Petroleum V. Nasby did more to end the war than any army corps in the field."

November first, we boarded a train at New Carlisle, Ind., en route for Toledo, O. We made a trip through a fine country, covered with cities and villages, that looked grand and picturesque. We stopped at Waterloo and halted and reconnoitered to see if we could find any French relics of Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat. We were heartily glad they were all obliterated by the hand of time. We found the commissary store well supplied with rations. After securing enough provisions, we boarded a northern train for Angola, Ind., where we arrived after nightfall. We were well pleased with all we saw, except one thing, there were no Toledo Blades in any of the houses we entered. No wonder there is a lack of mechanical industry in the beautiful metropolis.

Steuben county, Ind., joins Michigan and Ohio, minus a bronze or marble monument to indicate the fact. We are aware that it has not been a century since the aborigines lived in Wayne, Tippecanoe, Ft. Meigs and other neighboring places. Considering the rapid strides the arts and sciences have made, the above mentioned route is the center of the United States.—Cricket Hall.

I am pleased to notice that I have been asked for several times.

I would have written before, but have been waiting for Miss Prudence's new questions. This finds me exceedingly busy, as I shall be for several months, having taken a case to nurse for three months.

P. G. S. of Ohio will not be a bachelor, after all as this is leap year and some poor girl may take pity on you.

Have we another trained nurse in our column, or did someone mean me when they asked, "What has become of the trained nurse?" Let us hear from some of the old members again. Even if I am busy I never lose sight of the good old household page and the true M. G. R.'s.—Salome of Indiana.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

In a good, Christmas letter from Omega, which reached us too late for publication on the Christmas page, the following excellent bit of verse is taken:

Our lives are albums, written through
With good or ill, with false or true,
And, as the blessed angels turn the pages of our years,
God grant they read the good with smiles, and blot the bad with tears.

Edna from N. Y., I saw your name in the paper, and I wonder if we are very near each other. I live about 28 miles from Buffalo.

N. Y. M. from Hornell, you and I are not more than a day's journey apart. Daisy from N. Y., where are you?

Come again, New England Girl, I love to read your cheerful letters, as I do all of the M. G. R. letters.—Maude, New York.

Will you admit another "Buckeye" to your circle? I have read and enjoyed the M. G. R. for several years, but as I am rather bashful I never had courage to ask for admittance, but as you all know, this is leap year, when even the most timid become brave. I wonder how many occupations are represented in the M. G. R. I do not represent any as yet, but expect some day to represent the great occupation of school teaching.—Leni Leoti.

I am a widow and with my son live in the city. Until a few months ago I lived in the country, and like many others prefer the country, with its freedom, pure air and quiet. While reading the letter of P. G. S., of Ohio, the thought came to me what a noble son he must be. He will receive his reward in doing his duty.—Virginia, of Central Ohio.

Sweet Marie:—There is no admittance fee to the M. G. R.'s. Your letter paid your dues.

Violee Lewis sends us this: How many of you are going to school? I suppose Mountain Girl is, from the nature of her question. I am attending school and enjoy nothing better. I think our school days are the jolliest days of our life, at least I make them so. Volunteer Boy, come again and come soon. I am interested in you.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS.

The editor would like everyone who writes to this page to address The Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio, writing in the lower left hand corner, "Household Editor." Kindly follow this form.

Letters lately received are from N. Y. T., Zena Sigsworth, Le Blanc, N. Y. Old Bach, Eva B., May Flower, Brown-Eyed Leafy, Addie Webster, and Alla Bell.

Be sure to sign your real name to your letters, and write on one side of the paper only. Your real name is not for publication unless you wish it used.

We have a fine letter from Cherokee Girl. It's going to "make a hit" with you one of these days in the near future.

The Story of Starved Rock

I will try to give the legend as I learned of it, many years ago. Long years before the white people came to the beautiful Illinois country it was the home of a tribe called Illini, or Illinois, which in their language meant "The men." From that came the name for state and river, signifying "The land of the men," "The river of the men." Another and stronger tribe, the "Pottawattamies," looked with envious eyes on the prairies and streams of the Illini country, and made a war of extermination against the weaker tribe. The Illini were at last reduced to a remnant of about 300. These took refuge on this natural fortress, since named "Starved Rock." The rock is on the south bank of the Illinois river, about midway between the cities of Ottawa and Lasalle. It rises abruptly to a height of something like 200 feet from the water. The height on land side is much less. The ascent was by a narrow, difficult path from the south side, and would be easily defended by a small force above. As I remember it, the top of the rock had an area of two or three acres, with a few scrubby trees and bushes, in spots.

The Illini had a small supply of food but no water nearer than the river flowing past, "so near and yet so far." They tried to draw water in buckets of skin or bark, but the enemy were there beneath the overhanging rock and could cut the rope, or put poison in the water, either of which were equally fatal. Another rock rises a little east, but too far distant for arrows to be effective. And so, between hunger and thirst, the poor Illini perished and the place of their death will ever be known as "Starved Rock." The legend tells that but one of the whole tribe escaped—a squaw crept as far as possible out on the face of the rock, and leaped far out into the water, swimming to the north bank of the river, and escaped, though no trace of her after life is recorded.

It is now more than 50 years since I saw the place, and people living in that vicinity may criticise my description, but they are at liberty to better it.

In 1849 I first visited the rock, in company with a few friends. There were very many evidences of previous visitors, in the way of names and initials, or dates, carved or scratched on every available bit of smooth rock. The view of the surrounding country, from the summit, is picturesque and interesting, particularly that to the north and west.

My home was then in Peru, just below where the Illinois and Michigan canal joins the river. It is the head of navigation, except at times of very high water.

One of these times occurred on July 4, 1850. That morning the sidewheel steamer Connecticut came up the river and on landing at Peru the captain sent out word that the steamer would make a trip up to Starved Rock and would give a free ride to as many as they could take.

Needless to say there was a ready acceptance of the kind offer, and I was one of the happy number. I do not know that there was any accident or incident to mar the enjoyment of the day. The weather was as nice as need be and I do not remember an Independence day more agreeably enjoyed.

Two years later I joined a party of young people who hired a hack and driver for the day and went to Starved Rock for a picnic. We reached the rock so early that we decided not to eat our dinner there, so after looking around a little we drove on some three or four miles and ate our dinner at a romantic spot, called Deer Park, which I will tell our circle about at some future time if desired.

F. W. SEDGWICK.
Parma, Mich.

THE POETS' CORNER

The Holy City.

Last night I lay a sleeping,
There came a dream so fair:
I stood in old Jerusalem,
Beside the temple there;
I heard the children singing
And ever as they sang,
Methought the voice of Angels
From Heav'n in answer rang:
"Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Lift up your gates and sing
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King!"

And then methought my dream was changed,
The streets no longer rang,
Hushed were the glad Hosannas
The little children sang;
The sun grew dark with mystery,
The morn was cold and chill,
As the shadow of a cross arose
Upon a lonely hill.
"Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Hark! how the angels sing,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King!"

And once again the scene was changed,
New earth there seemed to be,
I saw the Holy City
Beside the tideless sea,
The light of God was on its streets,
The gates were open wide.
And all who would might enter,
And no one was denied;
No need of moon or stars by night,
Or sun to shine by day,
It was the new Jerusalem
That would not pass away.
"Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Sing for the night is o'er,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna for evermore!"

Sweet Violets.

Sure as spring comes, they come, too,
First the white and then the blue,
Pretty violets,
White with just a pinkish dye,
Blue as little Baby's eye,
Are the violets.

By and by there will be so many,
You may take dozens, nor miss any,
Sweet, sweet violets.
Children when you go to play,
Look among the grass to today,
And find violets.

The Wyandot Indian's Farewell to His Ohio Home.

Adieu to the grave where my fathers now rest,
For I must be going afar to the west.
I have sold my possessions, my heart's filled with woe,
And now I must leave all, alas! I must go.

Farewell to the scenes that bind me like chains,
When on my gay pony I've pranced o'er the range.
The deer and the turkey I've traced in the snow;
But now I must leave all; alas! I must go.

Tymoctee, Sandusky and Broken-sword streams,
I no longer shall see thee, except in my dreams.
Adieu to the marshes, where cranberries grow,
To the great Mississippi, alas! I must go.

Farewell to the place where the cataract plays,
Where oft I have sported in my boyish days;
My dog and my hatchet, my arrow and bow
Were then my companions. Alas! I must go.

Adieu to the path that for many a year
I've traveled each Sabbath the Gospel to hear,
The words were so joyful and delighted me so,
From whence I heard them it pleased me to go.

Farewell to my white friends who taught me to pray,
To worship my Maker and serve Him each day.
Pray for the poor Indian whose eyes overflow,
With tears at our parting. Good-by—I must go.

Pulling Hard Against the Stream.

In the world I've gained my knowledge,
And for it have had to pay;
Though I never went to college,
Yet I've heard that poets say
Life is like a mighty river,
Rolling on from day to day;
Men are vessels launched upon it,
Sometimes wrecked and cast away.

CHORUS.

So, then, do your best for one another,
Making life a pleasant dream;
Help a worn and weary brother
Pulling hard against the stream.

Many a bright, good-hearted fellow,
Many a noble-minded man,
Finds himself in water shallow;
Then assist him if you can.
Some succeed at every turning,
Fortune favors every scheme;
Others, too, though more deserving,
Have to pull against the stream.

If the wind is in your favor,
And you've weathered every squall,
Think of those who luckless labor,
Never get fair winds at all;
Working hard, contented, willing,
Struggling through life's ocean wide;
Not a friend and not a shilling,
Pulling hard against the tide.

Don't give up to foolish sorrow;
Let this keep you in good cheer;
Brighter days may come tomorrow,
If you'll try and persevere.
Darkest nights will have a morning,
Though the sky be overcast;
Longest lanes must have a turning,
And the tide will turn at last.

The Irishman's Shanty.

Did ye's ever go intil an Irishman's shanty?
Och! boys that's the place where the whiskey is plenty!
Wid his pipe in his mouth, there sits Paddy, so free,
No king in his palace is prouder than he.
Arrah! me honey! w-h-a-c-k, Paddy the boy.

There's a four-legged stool with a table to match,
And the door of the shanty is locked with a latch.
There's a nate feather mattress, all bustin' wid straw,
For want of a bedstead it lies on the floor.
Arrah! me honey! etc.

There's a snug little bureau widout paint or gilt,
Made of boords that was left when the shanty was built.
There's a three-cornered mirror hangs up on the wall,
The divil a face has been in it at all.
Arrah! me honey! etc.

He has pigs in the sty and a cow in the stable,
And he feeds them on scraps that is left from the table,
They'd starve if confined, so they roam at their aise,
And come into the shanty whinever they plaze.
Arrah! me honey! etc.

He has three rooms in one—kitchen, bedroom and hall,
And his chist it is three wooden pegs in the wall;
Two suits of owld clothes makes his wardrobe complete,
One to wear in the shanty, that same for the street.
Arrah! me honey! etc.

He can relish good victuals as well as you ate,
But is always continted with praties and mate;
He prefers them when cawld (if he can't git 'em hot);
And makes tay in a bowl when he can't get a pot.
Arrah! me honey! etc.

There is one who partakes of his sorrows and joys,
Attends to the shanty, the girls and the boys;
The childer he thinks more of than gold that's refined,
But Biddy's the jewel that's set in his mind.
Arrah! me honey! etc.

The rich may divide their enjoyment alone,
With those who have riches as great as their own;
But Pat hangs the latchstring outside of his door,
And will share his last cent with the needy and poor!
Arrah! me honey! w-h-a-c-k, Paddy the boy.

Pictures of Memory.

By Alice Carey.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all.

Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below;

Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;

Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks nor the pale sweet cowslips,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that dim old forest
He lieth in peace asleep.

Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there, the beautiful summers
The summers of long ago.

But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the Autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face.

And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.

Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

What Is Home Without a Mother?

By Alice Hawthorne.

What is home without a mother?
What are all the joys we meet,
When the loving smile no longer
Greets the coming, coming of our feet?
The days seem long, the nights are dreary,
And time rolls slowly on,
And oh! how few are childhood's pleasures,
When her gentle, gentle care is gone.

CHORUS.

Oh; what is home without a mother?
And what are all the joys we meet,
When the loving smile no longer
Greets the coming of our feet?

Things we prize are first to vanish,
Hearts we love to pass away,
And how soon, e'en in our childhood,
We behold her turning, turning gray.
Her eyes grow dim, her step is slow;
Her joys of earth are past
And sometimes ere we learn to know her,
She hath breathed, hath breathed on earth her last.

Older hearts may have their sorrows,
Griefs that quickly die away,
But a mother, lost in childhood,
Grieves the heart, the heart from day to day.
We miss her kind, her willing hand,
Her fond and earnest care,
And O, how dark is life around us!
What is home without, without her there?

POEMS WANTED.

A poem entitled Farmer John is asked for. It tells the story of an old farmer who has several sons. They think the farm too slow, and take up other lines of business, except one—Farmer John, who stays on the farm.

Who will send the temperance poem entitled, What the Train Brought.

The song named, I would Like to Hear That Song Again, is wanted.

Can someone give us the words of A Sabbath by the Sea? This is part of it:

The Sabbath day was ending in a village by the sea,
The uttered benediction touched the people tenderly.

Can anyone furnish the poem entitled Van Bibber's Rock. It begins:

You ask the name of that huge rock,
Which juts out overhead.

A LITTLE CHAT.

Poems received during the past week are: The Deep Sea; Moses in the Bulrushes; Yes or No; Victory of Perry, and Blow the Gospel Trumpet.

W. L. Hatch—We have both the poems you mention in your letter. Thank you for your courtesy.

Mrs. Maria Blasutch—The Baggage Car Ahead is on our list of poems wanted. I cannot quite make out what the other poem is you ask for.

The editor would like everyone who writes to this page to address The Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio, writing in the lower left hand corner, "Household Editor." Kindly follow this form.

Please write on one side of the paper only in sending us poems or letters.

LUMBER
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Send us your Lumber Bill for Our Estimate.

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ROOSEVELT BEST FRIEND OF BUSINESS

Commissioner Smith Defends President in Speech Before Manufacturers' Association of New York.

New York, Jan. 31.—Defending the administration's attitude toward the corporations and warning his hearers that they must be prepared to witness a fight of a generation before the wrongs that have grown up in corporation management would be righted, Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, addressing the members of the Manufacturers' association of New York, at their banquet at the Union League club in Brooklyn, declared that President Roosevelt is the best friend of business success the country has.

"His administration," said Mr. Smith, "is trying to save and promote business efficiency, to maintain an industrial machinery which shall be capable of standing up to the work of an industrial nation. He wants to see that man win who is a good manufacturer, a good railway man, a good salesman, who gets good business because he gives good service, and not that man who is only good at getting an unfair advantage or at preventing anyone else from doing business."

The plan of prosecuting corporations and not individuals when corporate wrongs are committed was warmly defended by the commissioner.

"Industrial crimes by which a corporation benefits are rightly chargeable to that corporation," he asserted. "Prosecute individuals for a crime and the best you can do will usually be the jailing of some unhappy thousand-dollar clerk. If the corporation is punished crimes will stop. If the clerk is convicted the corporation does not care."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Declares Wall Street Alone to Blame for Panic.

Says Wealth and Power Will Not Afford Protection to Those Guilty of Wrongdoing.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In a special message to congress today President Roosevelt makes plain the attitude of the administration on some important matters and defends his stand toward law-defying corporations and law-defying wealth, declaring that the laws must be enforced in the future as they are now.

He advocates the immediate re-enactment of the employers' liability act, recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, to make it comply with the constitution, and urges that some method be provided for the compensation of federal employes injured while in the service of the government.

As in the recent message to the sixtieth congress, he asks that some action be taken to remedy the abuse of injunctions against labor unions. He gives notice of a message on the labor subject in the near future.

Other Recommendations.

Other recommendations in today's message are: Better control over corporations engaged in interstate business, the railroads; amendment of the Sherman act to make it more effective, and the abolition of the bucket shop.

President Roosevelt answers Wall street by declaring that the administration was not responsible for the recent financial flurry. The real cause, he says, is the "speculative folly and the flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who try to put a stop to the wrongdoing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man.

The President's Message.

In his message President Roosevelt says:

As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope.

I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employes injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife, and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the Nation that there should not be on our statute books provision to meet and partially to atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public.

The law should apply to all laborers, mechanics and other employes of the government of the United States, including those in the service of the Panama canal commission and of the insular governments.

The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers. Where the Nation has the power it should enact laws to this effect. Where the states alone have the power they should enact the laws. It is to be observed that an employers' liability law does not really mean mulcting employers in damages, but simply throws upon the employer the burden of accident insurance against injuries which are sure to occur.

Need of Courage.

In the work we of this generation are in, there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use for the sword; but there is grave need of those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the north and the men of the south in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the right as it was given each to see the light. Their spirit should be our spirit, as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under feet by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 31, 1908.

As to Injunctions.

I again call your attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to the Congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence.

It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. The fact that the punishment for the violation of an injunction must, to make the order effective, necessarily be summary and without the intervention of a jury makes its issuance in doubtful cases a dangerous practice, and of itself furnishes a reason why the process should be surrounded with safeguards to protect individuals against being enjoined from exercising their proper rights. Reasonable notice should be given the adverse party.

This matter is daily becoming of graver recognition that the Congress give careful importance and I can not too urgently consideration to the subject.

Not only should there be action on certain laws affecting wage-earners; there should also be such action on laws better to secure control over the great business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, and especially over the great common carriers. The interstate commerce commission should be empowered to pass upon any rate or practice on its own initiative. Moreover, it should be provided that whenever the commission has reason to believe that a propsed advance in a rate ought not to be made without investigation, it should have authority to issue an order prohibiting the advance pending examination by the commission.

I would not be understood as expressing an opinion that any or even a majority of these advances are improper. But there may be, and doubtless are, cases where this is not true.

Railroad Control.

In some form the federal government should exercise supervision over the financial operations of our interstate railroads. In no other way can justice be done between the private owners of those properties and the public which pay their charges.

I think that the federal government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operations of railways in the handling of interstate traffic. It is also probable that the commission should have authority, in particular instances, to determine the schedule upon which perishable commodities shall be moved.

In this connection I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations, and practices affecting interstate business in which the members of the association are mutually interested. The articles under which such associations operate should be approved by the commission; all their operations should be open to public inspection; and the rates, regulations and practices upon which they agree should be subject to disapproval by the commission.

In reference to the Sherman antitrust law I repeat the recommendations made in my message at the opening of the present congress, as well as in my message to the previous congress. The attempt in this law to provide in sweeping terms against all combinations of whatever character, if technically in restraint of trade as such restraint has been defined by the courts, must necessarily be either futile or mischievous, and sometimes both. The present law makes some combinations illegal, although they may be useful to the country. On the other hand, as to some huge combinations which are both noxious and illegal, even if the action undertaken against them under the law by the government is successful, the result may be to work but a minimum benefit to the public. Even though the combination be broken up and a small measure of reform thereby produced, the real good aimed at cannot be obtained, for such real good can come only by a thorough and continuing supervision over the acts of the combination in all its parts, so as to prevent stock watering, improper forms of competition, and, in short, wrongdoing generally. The law should correct that portion of the Sherman act which prohibits all combinations of the character above described, whether they be reasonable or unreasonable; but this should be done only as part of a general scheme to provide for this effective and thoroughgoing supervision by the national government of all the operations of the big interstate business concerns.

Desirable Legislation.

I do not know whether it is possible, but if possible, it is certainly desirable, that in connection with measures to restrain stock watering and overcapitalization there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and "cornering" the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with purchases of stocks or other securities or commodities on a margin for speculative gambling purposes. It would seem that the federal government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions.

The Standard Oil corporation and the Santa Fe railway company have both been found guilty by the court of criminal misconduct; both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines; and each has issued and published broadcast statements, asserting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. These statements are very elaborate, are very ingenious, and are untruthful in important particulars.

The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wageworkers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities.

Have Banded Together.

Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction.

Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked provided he has enough money. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present.

The administration and those who support its views are not only not engaged in an assault on property, but are strenuous upholders of the rights of property.

Under no circumstances would we countenance attacks upon law-abiding property, or do aught but condemn those who hold up rich men as being evil men because of their riches. We attack only the corrupt men of wealth, who find in the purchased politician the most efficient instrument of corruption and in the purchased newspaper the most efficient defender of corruption. Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests.

Seek to Control Wealth.

We seek to control law-defying wealth; in the first place to prevent its doing dire evil to the republic, and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and dreadful radicalism which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse. Sweeping attacks upon all property, upon all men of means, without regard to whether they do well or ill, would sound the deathknell of the republic; and such attacks become inevitable if decent citizens permit those rich men whose lives are corrupt and evil to domineer in swelled pride, unchecked and unhindered, over the destinies of this country. We act in no vindictive spirit, and we are no respecters of persons.

The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of huge advertisements attacking with envenomed bitterness this administration's policy of warring against successful dishonesty, and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object; while they likewise push the circulation of the writings and speeches of men who, whether they are misled, or because, seeing the light, they are yet willing to sin against the light, serve these their masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people. The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write.

Bids Sinners Fear.

The federal government does scourge sin; it does hold sinners fear; for it has put behind the bars with impartial severity, the powerful financier, the powerful politician, the rich land thief, the rich contractor—all, no matter how high their station, against whom criminal misdeeds can be proved. All their wealth and power can not protect them. But it often happens that the effort to imprison a given defendant is certain to be futile, while it is possible to fine him or to fine the corporation of which he is head; so that, in other words, the only way of punishing the wrong is by fining the corporation, unless we are content to proceed personally against the minor agents.

The same outcry is made against the department of justice for prosecuting the heads of colossal corporations that has been made against the men who in San Francisco have prosecuted with impartial severity the wrongdoers among business men, public officials, and labor leaders alike. The principle is the same in the two cases.

The "business" which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it pays the country to have hurt. It is the kind of business which has tended to make the very name "high finance" a term of scandal to which all honest American men of business should join in putting an end.

Has Economic Side.

The opponents of the measures we champion single out now one and now another measure for especial attack, and speak as if the movement in which we are engaged was purely economic. If has a large economic side, but it is fundamentally an ethical movement. It is not a movement to be completed in one year, or two or three years.

The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics. We are trying to secure equality of opportunity for all; and the struggle for honesty is the same whether it is made on behalf of one set of men or of another.

The laws must in the future be administered as they are now being administered, so that the department of justice may continue to be, what it now is, in very fact the department of justice, where so far as our ability permits justice is meted out with an even hand to great and small, rich and poor, weak and strong. Moreover, there should be no delay in supplementing the laws now on the statute books by the enactment of further legislation as outlined in the message I sent to the congress on its assembling.

Three Courses.

It is especially necessary to secure to the representatives of the national government full power to deal with the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and above all, with the great interstate common carriers. Our people should clearly recognize that while there are difficulties in any course of conduct to be followed in dealing with these great corporations, these difficulties must be faced, and one of three courses followed.

The first course is to abandon all effort to oversee and control their actions in the interest of the general public and to permit a return to the utter lack of control which would obtain if they were left to the common law.

The second and third courses are to have the regulation undertaken either by the nation or by the states. Of course in any event both the national government and the several state governments must do each its part, and each can do a certain amount that the other cannot do, while the only really satisfactory results must be obtained by the representatives of the national and state governments working heartily together within their respective spheres. But in my judgment thoroughgoing and satisfactory control can in the end only be obtained by the action of the national government, for almost all the corporations of enormous wealth—that is, the corporations which it is especially desirable to control—are engaged in interstate commerce, and derive their power and their importance not from that portion of their business which is intrastate, but from the interstate business. It is not easy always to decide just where the line of demarcation between the two kinds of business falls. This line must ultimately be drawn by the federal courts.

We have just passed through two months of acute financial stress. At any such time it is a sad fact that entirely innocent people suffer from no fault of their own; and everyone must feel the keenest sympathy for the large body of honest business men, of honest investors, of honest wageworkers, who suffer because involved in a crash for which they are in no way responsible.

Defends Administration.

I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who try to put a stop to the wrongdoing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man.

Need of Courage.

In the work we of this generation are in, there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use for the sword; but there is grave need of those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the north and the men of the south in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the light as it was given each to see the light. Their spirit should be our spirit, as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under feet by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 31, 1908.

CONSIDER CHARGE AGAINST DR. BUCKLEY

Editor of The Christian Advocate Is Accused of Slander by a Vermont Minister.

New York, Jan. 31.—Charges of slander preferred against the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, and one of the best known Methodist Episcopal leaders in this country, were considered by a commission of nine clergymen of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn yesterday. The charges were made by the Reverend Dr. G. A. Cook, of Brandon, Vermont. It is understood that the charges are based on editorials in the Christian Advocate. It was Dr. Cook who preferred the charges against Professor Borden A. Down, of Boston University, which resulted in the latter's trial for alleged heresy a few years ago. Doctor Buckley, in defending Professor Down, accused Dr. Cook of having made public the charge against the professor. The charges now preferred against Dr. Buckley are supposed to have grown out of the Down trial.

A commission of clergymen with the Reverend Dr. C. F. Wing, presiding elder, as chairman, was appointed to determine whether the charges constituted sufficient grounds to warrant a formal trial.

ITCHING HUMOR ON BOY

His Hands Were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread All Over Body.

CURED IN FOUR DAYS BY CUTICURA

"One day we noticed that our little boy was all broken out with itching sores. We first noticed it on his little hands. His hands were not as bad then, and we didn't think anything serious would result. But the next day we heard of the Cuticura Remedies being so good for itching sores. By this time the disease had spread all over his body, and his hands were nothing but a solid mass of this itching disease. I purchased a box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and that night I took the Cuticura Soap and lukewarm water and washed him well. Then I dried him and took the Cuticura Ointment and anointed him with it. I did this every evening and in four nights he was entirely cured. Mrs. Frank Donahue, 208 Fremont St., Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 16, 1907."

JURY ACQUITS THAW

Found Not Guilty of Murder of Stanford White.

Jury Was Out Twenty-five Hours and Took Fourteen Ballots.

New York, Feb. 1.—Acquitted today for the murder of Stanford White, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the homicide, Harry K Thaw was ordered by Justice Dowling to be committed to the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane until such time as he can convince the state lunacy commission that his being at large will not endanger the public safety.

At the request of the defendant's counsel Justice Dowling has delayed the execution of the order committing Thaw to the asylum until 3 p. m., to allow counsel to confer as to whether or not a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out to have his sanity tested by a comsion before he is taken to Matteawan.

Luncheon With Wife.

Thaw was called back from his prison and had luncheon with his wife in an ante-chamber of the court room.

The jurymen all refused to divulge the secrets of the deliberations further than to say that fourteen ballots were taken.

Both Thaw and his wife, the latter being the only member of his family in court when the jury expectedly returned its verdict after a deliberation of 25 hours, seemed pleased and satisfied with the outcome of the case.

Only a few spectators were allowed to enter the courtroom when the jury reported. Justice Dowling warned them against any demonstration whatsoever, but despite this Theodore R. Pell, the tennis player, broke into vociferous applause as the foreman uttered the first words of the verdict, "not guilty." He was immediately arrested, arraigned before Justice Dowling, after the jury had been discharged, and fined $25 for contempt of court.

It was 12:40 o'clock this afternoon, just 25 hours after the jury had retired, that the first word came from their council room. An officer was dispatched to Justice Dowling in his chambers that the 12 men were ready to report.

Thaw was not prepared for the climax of his case and there was an appreciable delay in summoning him to the bar.

When he reached his chair at the counsel table the poll of the jury was begun by Clerk Penny. Thaw had a smile of greeting for his wife, but looked extremely pale.

All the doors of the courtroom were locked, and save for a newspaper man, no one was allowed to leave the chamber until the proceedings were over.

Thaw was commanded to stand and face the jurors, and they in turn were called to their feet.

"The jurors, look upon the defendant; defendant, look upon the jurors," called Clerk Penny. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said Foreman Gremels.

"What say you, is the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

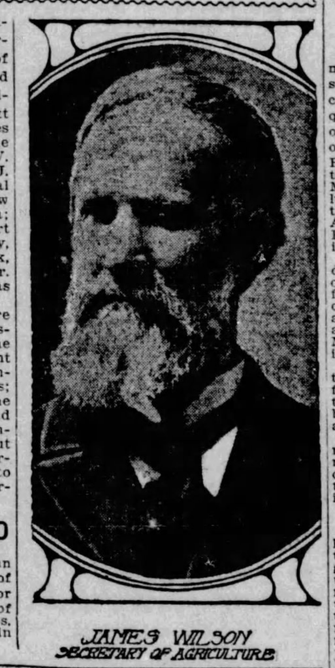
"Not guilty, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act charged in the indictment."

Then came the applause which caused a commotion in the courtroom and spread the rumor outside that a great demonstration was in progress behind the big oaken doors. After the arrest of Pell, Justice Dowling immediately began his ruling as to holding Thaw in costody. First, addressing the juors, he thanked them for their work and declared he had no doubt that they had discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of their own consciences. Then turning to the defendant and his counsel, Justice Dowling delivered his opinion committing Thaw to Mattewan.

Sec. Wilson Re-elected to Head Forestry Association

Washington, Jan. 30.—At the Wednesday afternoon session of the American Forestry association, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was re-elected president and the following vice presidents were chosen: Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate; B. E. Furnow, dean of the Canadian School of Forestry; J. W. Pinchot, Washington, D. C.; W. J. Bachelder, master of the National Grange; George F. Peabody, New York; George C. Pardee, California; Rutherford P. Hayes, Ohio; Albert Shaw, New York; W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; D. J. Rothrock, Pennsyvania; Geo. T. Oliver and Dr. Van Helss. Otto Leubeckert was elected treasurer.

Three important resolutions were adopted, one recommending the passage at this session of congress of the bill providing for the establishment of national forests in the White mountains and the Southern Appalachians; another providing for a census of the timber lands of the United States, and still another asking congress to enlarge the Hatch fund law, so that out of the receipts from the national forests an addition would be made to that fund, to be spent strictly on forestry education and experiments.



JAMES WILSON
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

REV. J. W. VENEBAL DEAD

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 29.—Rev. John W. Venebal, for many years pastor of Grace Episcopal church, here, and for 40 years sovereign grand chaplain of the Odd Fellows in the United States, died today. Venebal was born in Washington, D. C., in 1822.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU

Explains Allotment of Panama Canal Bonds.

Total Bids for Canal Bonds Amounted to Two and Quarter Billion Dollars.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In response to a resolution agreed to by the senate on December 12, 1907, the secretary of the treasury today transmitted to that body detailed statements concerning the award of Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates, together with recent financial transactions of the government, and also embodying information as to the general state of the nation's finances during the closing months of 1907—the period over which the recent financial panic extended.

Secretary Cortelyou defends the issue of Panama bonds and treasury certificates by saying that it was advisable to take some strong and resolute step which would convince the public, both at home and abroad, that the government was thoroughly alive to the situation and determined to give its aid in every possible legal and proper form.

Was Anticipated.

Concerning the allotment of the new issues of securities, he says:

"Their character was such that it was anticipated most of the subscriptions would come from national banks; that the two per cent bonds afforded such privileges to national banks as a basis of note circulation that there were strong inducements to the banks to outbid private investors, who would find in the bonds nothing more than the best form of security paying only two per cent per annum; and that it was expected—and this expectation was fulfilled—that the bonds would be used chiefly as a basis for additional bank note circulation, and that such circulation would contribute its share to relieving the acute pressure for currency which existed throughout the country.

"The legal right of the department to make allotments of the bonds and securities to such persons and banks and in such amounts as it might see fit can hardly be called in question in view of the fact that the circular offering the Panama bonds contained this distinct provision:

"'The department also reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be to the interests of the United States so to do.'

The total bids for the Panama canal bonds, continues the secretary, amounted to $2,220,604,580, or more than 44 times the amount offered. This fact, not heretofore made public, would have stamped the loan as an even more remarkable success than it was, if all these bids could have been regarded as made in good faith by responsible parties. Examination of the bids showed, however, that many of them were not only speculative in character, but that they were made in many cases for very large amounts by those who were perennially irresponsible and incapable of having made even the smallest preliminary payment if such payment had been required.

Awarded to Banks.

When the awards were made, therefore, the bonds were awarded without hesitation to national banks in these cases where the prices offered were 102¾ or higher; and where the bid appeared in other respects to be made in good faith and with full capacity on the part of the bidder to execute his contract. The amount thus awarded to national banks was $24,998,040.

The awards made to individuals were limited to those cases where the amounts subscribed for were for $10,000 or less, because such bids had at least a prima facie appearance of good faith. Even upon this modest basis the payments made after the allotment of the bonds showed that a considerable portion of these small bids were speculative.

While the awards of 2 per cent bonds were made primarily to the highest bidders among national banks, the effect of the awards was to distribute the bonds among banks in forty of the forty-six states of the union. The one-year certificates were distributed less widely, but were taken, however, by institutions in at least 18 states.

Hints at Deficit.

After discussing at length the policy the government should adopt in regard to paying off its obligations, the report hints in a general way at a possible treasury deficit at the close of the current year.

Anticipating the financial wants of the immediate future, Secretary Cortelyou intimates that if new legislation does not relieve him of the guardianship over the money market that has tacitly arisen, he must make provision for relieving it by making deposits in the autumn, the season when the demand for money is usually the greatest. For this purpose alone, under the present system, he considers it expedient to reduce the present volume of deposits of public moneys in banks. The maturing three per cent bonds will also require funds.

MAGIC STEEL TOP CHURN.

Just think of a churn with forged steel top and barrel rim that you cannot break; no wood cover to split, warp, leak and sour; it is sanitary and clean because it will not absorb. This the churn for you to buy; it costs no more; if your dealer hasn't got it send us his name and we will arrange for you to get one at reduced price; send postal card for our illustrated catalogue. Mfd. by The American Woodenware Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

TAFT ON WORLD POWER

Masterly Address at McKinley Day Banquet.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 30.—McKinley, the martyred President, was the keynote of several addresses delivered at the Tippecanoe club's annual McKinley day banquet here last night, at which Secretary of War William H. Taft was the guest of honor. The secretary spoke on "The Republic." All of the speakers confined their remarks to the life and deeds of McKinley, who was eulogized as an illustrious son of Ohio, and a discussion of the problems engendered by the Spanish-American war and the acquisition of the Philippines and the islands of the Caribbean.

Secretary Taft was introduced by President Treadway as "The next President of the United States." The cheering that followed was long continued. Mr. Taft confined himself to eulogy of McKinley and a solution of the problems brought about by the war with Spain during the McKinley administration. Mr. Taft spoke in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Tippecanoe Club: I thank you for your cordial greeting and for the honor of addressing you on this, the anniversary of William McKinley's birthday. I express to you my grateful acknowledgement.

I shall venture to speak to you tonight on that which I think will ever be remembered as the great distinguishing characteristics of McKinley's administration—the expansion of the United States into a world power.

Tribute to McKinley.

Those of us who look back to McKinley's administration will find it difficult to separate from his administration the great battle for honest money and for the integrity of the nation's plighted faith with which his administration was ushered in. The conditions surrounding that controversy make it one of the most remarkable victories for popular government that was ever achieved. With an undoubted majority of the electorate, embracing many of both parties, lured to the support of a free coinage of silver by the sophistical arguments of pseudo-scientists, and by the severe stress of the most grievous industrial depression, a change was effected and a majority of the voters were ultimately made, by a hard educational campaign, to see the right and forever to stamp out the heresy that debt may be honestly paid by rendering to the creditor a little more than half of that in real value which he loaned to his debtor. But while this was a most important result in the history of the country, it was rather an electoral victory than one of the administration of McKinley. That which really distinguishes the administration of McKinley is the war with Spain and the expansion which followed it.

Our Island Possessions.

Taking up the question of our island possessions, Secretary Taft said:

Since the foundation of our government, the people of the United States—that is, the states as distinguished from the territories—have been engaged in governing other people. But it is said that we have been engaged in governing them with a view ultimately to making them a part of our government. That begs the question. The question is whether we have power to govern other people for any time. We have done it for a hundred years. We did it in the case of Louisiana. We have done it in the case of every territory that was subsequently admitted to the United States, and we are doing it today in the case of New Mexico and Arizona. What inherent difference is there between the government of a territory and the government of a colony by the congress of the United States and the executive appointed in accordance with its decision? Of course, I understand and know the nice distinctions that are made in supreme court decisions between an organized territory under the constitution and territory belonging to the United States, the government of which is not brought within the operation of certain limitations of the constitution, but I am speaking now of a man to man as layman—what inherent principle is the difference between the assertion by congress of the right to pass a law which shall be obeyed by men in New Mexico who have no voice in the selection of the representatives, or the senators to vote that law, and the passing by congress of such a law for the government of the Philippines or Porto Rico or Cuba, when these islands are within our control? If the latter is a violation of the declaration of independence, we have been violating the declaration of independence for a hundred years.

Must Educate the Natives.

The statements in the Declaration of Independence are to be construed in the light of contemporary history. If we assume control over a people merely in the spirit of conquest, and merely to extend our control, and merely from the lust of power then we may be properly denounced as imperialists; but if we assume control over a people for the benefit of that people and with the purpose of developing them to self-governing capacity, and with the intention of giving them the right to become independent when they shall show themselves fit, then the charge that we are imperialists is utterly without foundation. A nation like that of the United States, with eighty millions of people, with resources unexampled in the history of the world, with ideals as high as those of any nation, with the earnest desire to spread the principle of liberty and of popular government, cannot maintain a position of isolation with respect to the peoples of the world when fate shall have placed some of these peoples under our control. We must assume resposibility with respect to their development. We must exercise the power that the Lord has given us for the purpose of assisting our neighbors. The policy of isolation, which would prevent us from exercising our influence or our direct control on matters where we are capable of doing good and advancing the world's progress is a narow, selfish and altogether unjustifiable policy.

The world is not a large one. The facilities of comunication have increased with such rapidity as to shrink the distances and the area of the world for practical purposes into one-quarter of the size that it was in the days of Washington and when this government was organized, while at the same time our country has grown from a little fringe along the eastern Atlantic coast to a mighty empire extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf, a teeming, sympathetic and highly nervous community, with a population which embraces representatives from all the nations of the globe, a people that pulsate with the throbs of sympathy for their most distant fellowmen. Under such circumstances we must regard and have an interest in what our neighbors are doing, and when we can assist them, we cannot pass by on the other side, as the Levite did, but we must take them up, as the good Samaritan did, and bind up their wounds and prepare to send them on their way rejoicing. This was the future which McKinley saw for his country.

The Results of Expansion.

What has been the result to the United States of this so-called colonial policy? Well, it has added to our trade something over one hundred millions of dollars. I don't think that is important, except as a beginning. If the government continues its friendly policy toward Porto Rico and the Philippines and opens her markets as well to the Philippines as to Porto Rico, this trade will treble and quadruple in a marvelously short time, so that merely from the standpoint of material progress the mutual benefits for the people we are helping and ourselves will be no mean justification for the policy.

Again, our action in assuming our part of the responsibility of the world powers for the development of the world has added to our influence the world round, and has made our voice influential in all international councils. So great has been this growth that the immediate successor of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, has been able to accomplish more in the preservation of the peace of the world than any president that ever administered or any monarch that ever reigned. The influence that we are exerting in South America, in Central America, in Europe, and in China, is, much of it, the result of the policy of expansion adopted under William McKinley.

Big Navy Insurer of Peace.

It is said that this policy has entailed upon us the enormous burden of a navy. I believe that it has increased the necessity for a greater navy. I believe that a navy is the greatest insurer of peace that we could possibly have—a navy commensurate with our resources and commensurate with our coast line, and commensurate with the number of dependencies we have and commensurate with our population, and commensurate our influence as a world power. The expression "world power" has been made an occasion for ridicule and sneers, but it has a real meaning and a real significance. It means an influence through the world; and so long as that influence is wielded for the betterment of mankind, for the uplifting of our unfortunate fellow creatures, for the maintenance of peace, for the encouragement of trade, for the promotion of morality and civilization, we may well be proud to have taken any part in the change of our national policy which made us a world-power. The highest claim of William McKinley for the gratitude of his countrymen is that, in spite of the abuse and contumely that was heaped upon his head for this policy, he placed our country in the forefront of nations as a civilizer and uplifter of unfortunate peoples.

SAYS MESSAGE RANTS

Bryan Praises the President for Brave Document.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Chancellor James H. Day, of Syracuse university, discussing President Roosevelt's message, said:

"Of the President's message, if I am entirely honest and frank, I am compelled to say that much of it reads like the ravings of a disordered mind, and other portions, in which appeal is made to class prejudice and excitement, is large with the suggestion of the adroit and cunning, the shrewd, but reckless demagogue.

"The whole message is his familiar ranting against what he calls 'criminal wealth,' and it proceeds upon the slanderous assumption that so great a per cent of the corporate business of this country is so corrupt as to demand special messages to congress, popular harangues by the President and the entire time, ability and effort of the congress in a volume of corrective legislation such as the world has never seen.

"It is wrong, a great wickedness, for the Standard Oil company to defend itself, but there is no impropriety in the President's assailing this corporation by name and defaming it and slandering it with all the 'envenomed' influence of his great office, while its cause is still undecided in the higher courts. The 'Square Deal' has so long been a farce that this inconsistency seems to have escaped Mr. Roosevelt's ethical standard, of which he makes so much.

"These are strange times when American citizens are to be assailed under cover of a message to congress for exercising their inalienable right of the discussion of the 'policies' and acts of the administration of the country. If this liberty is to be taken from the people, what is there left of the democracy of which we boast?

"What better are we than Russia?

"When a President of the United States will descend to such indecent slander and other assaults by inuendo upon the honor of his fellow citizens whose reputation for honor and high moral ideals are as firmly established as his own, we are left to one of several possible inferences.

"We will try to take the one that is the most charitable."

Bryan Sounds Praise.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 1.—William Jennings Bryan last night issued a statement bearing on the President's message sent to congress yesterday. In prefacing the statement he said he recognized the moral courage of Roosevelt in fighting against the opposition he has to contend with. Referring to the Wall street methods, the speaker said that it would be a safe bet that, after the President's message, the financiers would see that they could place no dependence on Roosevelt as a friend of the system. In his statement on the President's message Mr. Bryan says:

"It is a brave message and needed at this time. All friends of reform have reason to rejoice that the President has used his high position to call attention to the wrongs that need to be remedied.

"The President has issued a call to arms. Now let the battle begin, and we shall soon be able to pick out the purchased newspaners and the purchased legislators described by the President, but not specifically named."

Ripley Issues Denial.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 1.—President E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, last night issued a written statement, absolutely denying the charges in the letter made public in the special message of President Roosevelt.

CHEERS GREET MESSAGE

Unusual Demonstration in the House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The reading of President Roosevelt's special message provoked an unusual demonstration in the house of representatives today.

As the reading of the message progressed in the house numerous members were heard audibly to exclaim, "most unusual," "this is red-hot," etc. The President's vigorous denunciation of wrong doers was greeted with loud applause.

The frequency of the applause increased as the reading proceeded. The hum of conversation over the message subsided, and the members followed every word. But the climax came when the reading was concluded. Without regard to party the members loudly applauded, cheered, thumped their desks and gave other evidences of their approval of the document. After a momentary silence, the applause broke out again, several members, including many Democrats, rising from their seats and clapping their hands.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the message in the senate, Senator Davis, of Arkansas, was promptly upon his feet and moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed as a public document.

"It is the best Democratic doctrine that I have ever heard emanating from a Republican source," said Mr. Davis.

FINALLY FAVOR HUGHES

New York Republicans Endorse Him for Presidency.

New York, Jan. 30.—Governor Chas. E. Hughes was strongly endorsed for the Republican nomination for the presidency, and the administration of President Roosevelt was commended in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Republican county committee at a meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. The resolution further favored an instructed delegation to the Chicago convention from this state for Governor Hughes, which shall use all honorable means to obtain his nomination until "he is either nominated or directs the withdrawal of his name from the consideration of the convention."

The committee, under the resolution, pledges itself to do all in its power to have congressional conventions and the state convention adopt resolutions instructing for Governor Hughes.

The endorsement of Governor H

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NEGLECT CAUSED HORROR

Suggestion of Graft in Boyertown Fire Investigation.

Few Aisles in Theatre, Box Office Blocked Entrance and Stairway Was Narrow.

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 29.—Suggestions of graft and admissions of neglect, which, it is intimated, may result in prosecutions, marked the opening session of the inquest yesterday into the horror at the Rhoads opera house on January 13, when 169 people lost their lives.

It was brought out that the main exit to the hall was blocked by the box office, and that the stairway and the point of exit and entrance was but three feet one inch in width, and that Harry Fisher, the operator of the stereopticon apparatus, had received but two days' instruction in the methods of handling the calcium light, and that he operated the machine in public for the first time on that fatal night.

In addition to this, Dr. Thomas A. Rhoads, the owner of the building, declared that the building had been inspected and passed by a state factory inspector after he "had given a contract for fire escapes to a Reading man." He added, in reply to a pointed question put by District Attorney Dumn, that the factory inspector told him who he should buy his fire escapes from, that he placed the order with the Reading contractor, and that the inspector passed the building.

The lessee of the opera house, E. O. Mauger, of Pottstown, who admitted he did not know the location of the fire escapes on the building, said that he never saw the factory inspector, but had been told his name was Bechtel.

It was learned from his testimony that there were no aisles along the walls and only two narrow aisles to separate the seats into three divisions, and that the chairs in the outside sections were not fastened to the floor, so that they probably fell and caused many to stumble and fall in their rush to get out of the building. Mauger admitted there were no red lights to show where the fire exits were, and that no doors through which to reach the fire escape had been cut in the wall.

John Sheeler, who built the opera house, gave testimony which showed that the platforms of the fire escapes were above the floor of the building, and that the stairway was only three feet one inch in width. Dr. Rhoads, in this connection, said he had never been told by the factory inspector to widen the stairway or exit.

AS THEY LIVED IN THE PAST

Another Room 2,000 Years Old Found in Ostia, Italy.

Antiquarians and archaeologists are deeply interested in the results of the excavations at Ostia. Another room has been uncovered there which is furnished completely according to the somewhat remote fashion of 2,000 years ago.

Several beautifully decorated amphorae have been unearthed. One of these jars contained olives, another fish scales. The paintings adorning the amphorae indicated their contents. Many lamps have been found, some decorated with beautifully-painted scenes as enacted in the theatre, as well as pieces of fine glass, with gilt inscriptions.—The Record.

NIGHT RIDERS BURN BARN

Destroy Property of Man Not Member of Association.

Adairsville, Ky., Jan. 29.—"Night riders" burned two large barns on the farm of Jesse Burr, one mile west of here last midnight. The barns contained a lot of tobacco belonging to Presley Strickland, who is not a member of the "Dark" Tobacco Growers' Protective association.

Another barn on the place, containing a large crop belonging to Pinckney Ward, an association croppier, was not molested. Burr is not a member of the association. There were between 30 and 50 of the night riders in the party.

DAVILA IS MADE PRESIDENT

Bonilla Will Not Start Revolution in Guatemala.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 3.—Mail advices received yesterday from Porto Cortez say that in the election which terminated on January 29, Gen. Miguel A. Davilla was elected president and Gen. Dionioso Guiterrez, vice president of Honduras without opposition. The advices add that Gen. Manuel Bonilla, formerly president of Honduras, has mailed from Belize a proclamation to be published in Guatemala, announcing that he has no intention to promote a revolution against the Davila government and repudiating all responsibility for any such movement.

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BOY NOW SITS ON THE THRONE

Reign of Terror Follows Assassination of Portugal's King and Crown Prince.

Other Nations Send Warships to Lisbon—Funerals of Dead Rulers to Be Held February 10.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—The assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Louis Saturday evening has been followed by sensational developments in rapid fire order and the city is still terrorized, although there has been no recurrence of violence.

The Spanish government has ordered the cruiser Princeza de Asturias to proceed from Madrid to Lisbon and a message received today says the English cruiser fleet sailed from Gibraltar this morning for Lisbon.

Premier Franco today relinquished power, and a new cabinet has been formed with Admiral Ferreira De Amaral as its president, in the place of the late Dictator Franco.

The step signalized the practical withdrawal of Franco from power. He agreed to this measure as one calculated to pacify hostile public opinion at a time when only a spark was needed to inflame the whole country and hurl it headlong into a revolution. It is nevertheless believed that Franco will still be the "man of power," but his official prerogatives are at least shorn of real authority.

The opening session of the new council was held today. King Manuel II appeared before his ministers, and with a voice vibrant with emotion, said:

"I am yet without experience either in science or in politics. I place myself entirely in your hands, needing and believing in your patriotism and wisdom."

The new cabinet is made up of coalition elements in the hope of reconciling the many disturbing elements. Some of the new ministers have been notably opposed to Franco's iron rule. Not one of the Franco ministers remains, so that his regime disapears with him.

While the bodies of the slain monarch and the crown prince rested on their biers in the royal palace, surrounded by a guard of honor, Prince Manuel, aged 19, was yesterday solemnly proclaimed king by the council of state. Later his proclamation, swearing to promote the good of the fatherland and the integrity of the people was read to the people.

The bodies of King Carlos and Prince Luiz were embalmed yesterday and now lie in state, according to the custom of the court. The funeral probably will be held on February 10.

Manuel Proclaimed King.

The government has given out a statement that Saturday's events will only strengthen the monarchistic sentiment, both among the civil and military classes of the nations; that the discipline and bearing of the troops are admirable and unfaltering.

The republicans disclaim responsibility for the assassinations, which they lay at the doors of the anarchists, but the identification of the dead regicide as a cavalry sergeant is accepted by many officials as proof that the assassinations were the work of revolutionaries.

The complete cabinet as now formed is as follows:

President—Admiral Ferreira Do Amaral, succeeding Franco.
Minister of War—Mathias Nunes, succeeding V. Porto.
Minister of Justice—Jose V. Alpoim, succeeding Dr. Abren.
Minister of Finance—Teixera De Souza, succeeding A De Carvalho.
Minister of the Interior Senhor Beirao, succeeding Franco, who held this portfolio in addition to the presidency of the council.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Wenceslau De Lima, succeeding L. Monteiro.
Minister of Public Works—Jose Azavedo, succeeding M. Remayo.
Minister of Marine—Antonio Cabral, succeeding Ayres De Ornellas.

The ministry is thus entirely reconstructed. The most notable changes are those of the president and minister of justice, the latter, Senhor Alpoim, having been foremost in opposition to the Franco regime.

The city is still in the throes of intense excitement and the authorities continue to follow unceasingly the details of the plot which culminated in the assassination of the king and his heir.

It was established today that Buica, one of the regicides, is a widower with a daughter aged seven years and son only a few months old. The newspaper Noticias says one of the regicides who was killed was a Spaniard who was taken into custody recently in connection with the discovery of a depot of bombs, but who was later released. One of the men now under arrest is an Italian who played in the orchestra of a theatre in Lisbon. His food in the prison is served him without knives or forks for fear that he will kill himself.

Story of the Assassination.

No more beautiful day could be imagined than that which hereafter will mark the date on which King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz met their death at the hands of assassins. Returning from a sojourn at the king's estate at Villa Vicosa, accompanied by the queen, the crown prince and the Infant Manuel, the sovereign seeming was in happy mood when he stepped into the carriage in waiting at the railroad station.

Thousands of spectators, gaily attired, in combination with the bright decorations set out to welcome the royal family, made an animated scene. All the surrounding streets were filled with gay, light-hearted throngs waiting to greet the king, and though guards were stationed all along the route, no one had thought of the dastardly attempt which was to come. The people were allowed to circulate as freely as they pleased, and for a short time, so great were the crowds, that the driver of the carriage had difficulty in making a start.

Entire Court Assembled.

The entire court, ministers and ladies in waiting and many army officers were in the station when the train drawing the royal family pulled in. The weather was glorious, almost like summer, with warm soft breezes blowing in from the ocean. The sun, whose rays were uninterrupted by clouds, was almost setting at the moment the royal party arrived. Among those in the throngs without were large numbers of the working classes, who, having completed their labors for the week, were sauntering through the streets chatting and laughing, and ready to welcome the returning king as an incident offering contrast to the monotony of every day existence. Others, enthusiastic members of and sympathizers with various political factions, and friends of political leaders now under arrest, also had assembled there to see the king, who came back to Lisbon at the end of a day which was marked by the sternest of repressive measures.

It was because of the beautiful weather that an open carriage was in waiting for the royal family, and when they took their places they were greeted with some lifting of hats, but mostly in silence. Then as the carriage sharply turned into the Rua Do Arsenal there was a crackling of guns and a shower of bullets tore their way into the bodies of the king and crown prince and the little prince, who proved an easy target.

Six Assassins.

The assassins, numbering six in all, boldly ran up to the sides of the carriage and poured in a hail of lead before the stupefied escort could intervene. The king and crown prince, half rising, fell back into the cushions, the blood gushing from many wounds. The coachman brought his whip across the flanks of his horses, and with a bound they dashed away, disappearing into the arsenal quadrangle.

The panic stricken people, who had fled on all sides, could see the queen leaning over the crown prince and her younger son, who also was bleeding from wounds made by the assassins' bullets.

How many shots were fired no one can say, but it was a veritable fusillade coming from the right side of the street. The effort of the crown prince, who was sitting opposite to the king, to rise, was pitiful and without avail, for he just lifted himself sufficiently to pitch forward and fall over the prostrate body of his father.

Queen Amelie, uttering a scream that could be heard by all who had not become frenzied by the attack, threw herself towards her sons, shielding their bodies with her own. She frantically struck at the murderers with a bouquet of roses which she had been carrying, but even in the face of this the men fired again and again. As he saw his father and his brother fall Prince Manuel whipped out a revolver and discharged it at the men, but was himself struck on the right arm by a bullet from a carbine. A footman in the carriage also was wounded, and it was stated that a bullet grazed the queen's shoulder, but did not do her harm.

Refused Military Escort.

Only mounted police accompanied the carriage, as the king had refused military escort. The attack came from the rear, for it was found afterward that the king had been shot in the back of the neck, and it was so entirely unexpected that the murderers had emptied their carbines and revolvers almost before the police knew what was going on, and had turned to flee into the crowds that now, panic stricken, had pressed back before their weapons.

Then the guard charged upon them, pursuing them down the streets and riddling three of them with bullets.

Hundreds of people joined in the pursuit and the others of the band of assassins were made prisoners. The royal carriage had by this time been driven into the quadrangle, and the gates of the arsenal were shut. The grief of the queen and Prince Manuel was heartbreaking. Within a few minutes the queen mother, the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, the Duke of Oporto, the king's brother, and the ministers of state assembled, all weeping bitterly.

The news of the assassination spread like wildfire and thousands of people, bewildered and terrified, poured into the streets. Soon the troops and police occupied all the prominent places and the people hurried to their homes and barricaded the doors and windows to await in fear the unknown future. The strictest measures were taken by the officers in charge of the troops to suppress the slightest sign of disorder.

Where the Fleet Is Stopping

Washington, Feb. 4.—In view of popular interest in the progress of the American battleship fleet around South America and its presence at Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan, about which very little is generally known in the United States, the director of the international bureau of American republics, John Barrett, who has visited this portion of South America while United States minister to Argentina, has prepared the following statement:

"Punta Arenas, where the American battleship fleet is now making its third stop, in its course around South America, is both a unique and important port. It is the southernmost city in the world. Although located in a section which, upon old maps, appeared to be a part of Patagonia and close to Tierra del Fuego, the supposed home of wild men and cannibals, it is a growing, progressive and up-to-date town, with a population of 15,000. It has wide streets, some of which are well-paved, several imposing public buiudings, a number of fine residences, an opera house, clubs, a good system of electric lighting and water supply, and other modern characteristics.

"Punta Arenas has the distinction of being the captital of the Chilean territory of Magellanes. It is a free port of entry for all vessels and it is not an uncommon sight to see a score or more of merchant steamers and ships at anchor in its harbor. It is an important coaling port for all boats passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"The Straits of Magellan reach practically 315 miles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, divided into two parts, with the eastern somewhat longer than the western. At Cape Froward, the dividing point, a turn at almost right angles is made. The widest portion is nearly 30 miles, while the narrowest is barely one mile. Since the boundary settlemen between Chile and Argentina, of 1881, the Straits of Magellan have belonged to the former country, but the waterway is not to be fortified and is always to be open to international navigation.

"The climate is cool and bracing, and it is the only place in South America where skating and sleighing can be engaged in for a considerable portion of the winter. Our fleet, however, is there at the end of summer, inasmuch as the seasons south of the equator are just the reverse of those to the north. In other words, autumn is just starting in Punta Arenas.

The New Ruler of Portugal

MANUEL II, KING OF PORTUGAL

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—Manuel, proclaimed by the council of state as the new king of Portugal, is the second son of the assassinated monarch.

While not in the direct line of succession to the throne, as long as his elder brother, who was also assassinated, was alive, nevertheless Manuel received an extremely careful and painstaking education. In study he proved that he had brains and he is described as being distinctly a young man of parts, with promise of developing into an able monarch.

It is probable that he will have opportunity to prove his abilities as a ruler if the alliance between Portugal and England means—as many observers declare it does—that British power will be ready to keep the young man on his throne.

England, according to those familiar with the treaty with Portugal made in 1898, is bound, not merely to protect Portugal from foreign invasion, but also to safeguard the throne from any danger arising from internal revolution.

One of the strong points about the new king, as far as his sudden elevation to sovereignty is concerned, is that he is in extremely close touch with court matters and has a good knowledge of affairs at Lisbon.

He was the favorite son of the dead ruler, being much closer to King Carlos than was the crown prince, and being often confided in by the king.

The title held by the new king, while merely the second son of Carlos, was that of the Duke of Beja. He bears 14 Christian names in addition to his title, his full name being Manuel Marie Philippe Charles Amelie Louis Michael Raishael Gabriel Gonzague Xaxier Francoise D'Assise Eugene.

CALM IN PORTUGAL.

Underlying Current of Revolutions Causes Police Auxiety.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Lisbon—Condition of King Manuel Improves.

Fuentes de Onoro, Spain, Feb. 4.—Reports have been received here that a Portuguese republic has been proclaimd at Oporto and that a provisional government has been established in that city.

Lisbon, Feb. 4.—It is persistently rumored here that ex-Premier Franco has taken refuge on board a British cruiser anchored off Cascaes, 15 miles west of Lisbon, and that by this means he plans to gain Gibraltar or England.

A third minister was announced today, and this cabinet is declared to be final. Admiral Ferreira Amaral is premier.

Lisbon, Feb. 4.—Portugal today seems to be at peace, but there is an underlying current of revolution, and the strictest measures are being taken to preserve order. The police are in a state of anxiety.

Material changes in the new cabinet have been made. Only three members of the first ministry, as announced yesterday, are retained in the cabinet gazetted today.

They are Rear Admiral Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral, Jose Mathias Nunes, and Dr. Wenceslao de S. Pereira Lima. Rear Admiral do Amaral becomes minister of the interior and retains the post of premier; Dr. Lima is still minister of finance; Arthur Alberto de Campos Henriquez is minister of justice and worship; Jose Mathias Nunes retains the portfolio of minister of war; Vice Admiral Augusto de Castilho is minister of marine and colonies, and the Count of Bertiandos is minister of public works, industry and commerce. Senor Henriquez was minister of justice in the Robeiro cabinet of 1903, and Senhor Moreira was minister of marine in 1906.

To Support Government.

The Progressist-Dissidents voted today to support the new government on condition that all political prisoners be freed, that the exiles be permitted to return to Portugal, and their political rights be restored, and that all existing autocratic measures contrary to liberty be repealed.

The condition of King Manuel, who was shot in the arm and face at the time his father and brother were killed, is improving.

The official organ, in its issue of today, declares that the funerals of the late king and crown prince will be held on February 8 at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the Royal Pantheon of St. Vincent de Lisbon, with all the solemnity possible.

It is expected that the funerals will be attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince Charles of Bourbon, the Duke of Aosta, the cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, a special French embassy, and detachments of the foreign regiments of which the late king was honorary colonel.

The condition of Queen Amelie, contrary to rumors, is relatively good.

Trying to Flee Country.

Resigning from his powerful post as dictator in the hope of appeasing the wrath of his opponents and deferring to that portion of public opinion which held his policy responsible for the murders, Premier Franco is reported as trying to flee his country to the end of preserving the existence of the monarchy and his own life.

The constitutional guarantees have been suspended and martial law has been proclaimed.

Ninety-four political prisoners have been deported by steamer and will be taken to African prisons.

DEFENSE IS NOT NEEDED

Congressman Townsend Answers President's Critics.

Does Not Know of Railroad Manager Who Says New Law Injured Business.

Washington, Feb. 4.—During the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in the house yesterday, Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, delivered a speech in which he rehearsed the history of Republican legislation, which he said he did for the purpose of "disputing the unwarranted claims of our Democratic brethren."

He said he would relate some facts which seemed to him conclusive of the various claims and charges "made so recently and regardlessly of the elements of logic and truth." He was not, he said, defending the present administration.

"It needs no defense with the American people," he said. "Its record will illume the pages of United States history and mark an epoch in popular government." He declared that the students of the future would point to it "as the period when the people came into possession of their own by establishing as facts the heretofore theories of a republic, whereby federal law is enacted for no class or financial condition, but for all of the people."

Refutes the Charge.

He said that the legislation of the last two congresses had been charged with producing the late financial disturbance, and he undertook to refute the charge as untrue. He referred especially to the railroad rate legislation, and said that Democratic politicians, finding that the legislation was good, desired to appropriate it to themselves as a political asset in future campaigns.

Mr. Townsend defended the railroad rate law, and declared that no provision in it imposed anything which the very charters of the roads did not contemplate. He said that "he who claims that rate legislation caused the panic or to any considerable extent contributed to it, begs the question in his desire to justify his opposition to the measure and to discredit an administration hostile to special interests and favorable to government by law."

He knew, he said, of no self-respecting railroad manager who even claimed that the rate law injured the railroad business. Some criminals, he said, were brought to justice and others were at least exposed to arrest, but railroad traffic grew no less. He spoke of the raids on the banks in October and November last and of the millions of dollars withdrawn from business for hoarding purposes.

Some Logic There.

"If," he said, "gentlemen mean that because some men who saw that the rate law itself could not disturb business, but rather would make it more stable and therefore more desirable, were still intent on discrediting it and the administration which fathered it; if they mean that these men, a few of them that became worse than the vilest burglar who ever blew a safe or used a jimmy, worse than the highwayman who in the pistol's flare puts out life and steals the purse, and tapped the arteries of the financial system and drew out sufficient of the circulating medium to threaten commercial life with stagnation and death, then I can see some logic in their contentions."

These logicians, he declared, said that these financiers would not ruin themselves to vent their spite.

TO PROBE MINE HORRORS

Senate Adopts Resolution Providing for Federal Inquiry.

Washington, Jan. 29.—A joint resolution appointing a committee of six senators and six representatives to investigate the recent mining disasters in the United States, was passed by the senate yesterday. The resolution was amended to limit to $75,000 the amount of money that may be expended for the investigation.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senate.—The senate today disposed of a large number of minor bills on the calendar, and resumed consideration of the bill to revise the criminal code of the United States. Senator Heyburn was anxious to continue consideration of the code bill, of which he is in charge, until more progress should be made, but adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

House.—National politics, international marriage and government expenditures formed the themes of discussion in the house today. Incidentally it was the longest sitting of the house this session. The urgent deficiency bill was up for consideration, but in several instances it was ignored under the license of general debate. The presence of William J. Bryan in the lobby of the house furnished inspiration to Mr. Wallace, of Arkansas, for a vigorous speech. International marriages of American heiresses to titled foreigners were denounced by Mr. McGavin, of Illinois. No amendments of any consequence were made to the urgent deficiency bill, and it was pending when the house adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senate.—The senate was entertained by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the operations of the treasury department in connection with the financial disturbances. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent. The senate devoted considerable time to passing minor bills on the calendar.

House.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house of representatives during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was participated in by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision of the bill appropriating $1,000,000 to supply a deficiency for coal for the navy caused by the transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticised congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine. His remarks elicited from Mr. Fitzgerald, New York, the charge that the Republican party was responsible for that condition, while Mr. Sherley, Kentucky, maintained that the lack of a merchant marine, "a national disgrace," was due to Republican policies. The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senate.—The senate held a short session, during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance and announced he would call the measure up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

House.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was passed by the house. The total amount carried by it is $23,664,450, or $410,000 less than as reported by the committee. The largest single reduction was that of $300,000 in the clothing fund of the army. When the session was resumed today only a few pages of the bill remained to be disposed of. Included in these was a provision for the appointment of thirty-four additional policemen for the new house office building. Chairman Tawney urged the provision because of the necessity for protecting such costly government property and "of guarding the reputation and honor of members." Mr. Mann, Illinois, opposed the provision, and it was stricken out on a point of order, after considerable discussion.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senate.—The reading of the President's message concerning the employers' liability act, the granting of injunctions in labor cases and other matters of a general nature concerning corporations was the chief feature of the senate proceedings. The message received careful attention. The senate ordered 10,000 copies printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to routine business and a further consideration of the bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading of the bill was concluded. The senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—An unusual and almost unprecedented scene was enacted in the house of representatives as the result of the reading of a special message to congress by the President, urging additional legislation in the matter of relations of labor and capital and of corporations and the public. The vigorous language of the document brought forth storms of applause, first on the Democratic side of the house, then on the Republican, and culminating in a general demonstration by the entire body. After passing 288 pension bills, the Indian appropriation bill was discussed. Its consideration had not been completed when the house adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senate.—Senator Piles, of Washington, today delivered an eloquent appeal in favor of an appropriation by congress of $700,000 for a government exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, to be held in Seattle next year. The day was chiefly devoted to consideration of bills on the calendar, several of which were passed.

House.—Three of the giants of the house had their innings today. Technically the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage. Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session present, with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widows' pension bill granting a flat pension of $12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law, and an increase of $4 a month for those who have under the act of June 27, 1890. The bill involves the expenditure of more than $12,000,000 annually. The political debate was opened by Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, who, in a prepared speech, claimed for the Republican party credit for all national legislation in the last 50 years of vital interest to the public. In this he was vigorously disputed by Mr. Cockran, New York. Mr. Hepburn followed, defending the President's message, and said that condemnation of it had come only from the great malefactors of the age "and the gentleman from Ohio," meaning Senator Foraker.

PASS WIDOW PENSION BILL

House Takes Favorable Action —Means $12,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Under suspension of the rules the house today took up the Sulloway bill granting a flat pension to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers. Its provisions were explained by its author, who said it involved an additional expenditure of $12,000,000. He described destitute widows of soldiers who were unable to secure pensions, because of some technicality of the law regarding property holdings, and received applause when he said these technicalities should be swept away.

Amid loud applause the bill was passed without division and with only one voice in opposition. It was a matter of special note that the attendance of members today was the largest since the opening day.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Feb. 1.—Bradstreet's says:

Trade and financial developments have been of a rather irregular character, but, on the whole, in the direction of future improvement at the large centers. Conservatism in ordering is noted as a country-wide condition, but recent price reductions have unquestionably stimulated interest. The suspensions of four banks at the metropolis was, after all, only negatively unfavorable, these being the aftermath of last autumn's financial storm. Underlying financial conditions are certainly no less favorable, money showing increasing ease not only in this country, but all over the world, and improvement in collections, which are still slow as a whole, is in many cases the result of easing money, making it possible to remit on past due. The week's failure total is the smallest for a month past.

Dry goods distribution apparently is tending to increase because of recent cuts in prices. Lower prices in builders' hardware are reported to have stimulated some inquiry and there is talk of possible cutting of lumber prices, which is not, however, likely to prove permanent with any particular expansion in activity in the spring. The recent cuts of prices in cotton goods places the price of most grades at least 20 per cent below a year ago. Shoe shipments are about 30 per cent below January, 1907. Recent curtailment of leather production has made for a fair amount of stability in leather, especially heavy sole grades, but tanners are buying hides very conservatively. There are widespread reports of large numbers of unemployed in all sections of the country, and some southern reports point to a return by idle city labor to the farms.

Business failures in the United States for the week ended January 30 number 359, against 408 last week, 211 in the like week of 1907, 228 in 1906, 239 in 1905, and 216 in 1904.

There were 44 failures in Canada this week, against 51 last week and 26 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ended January 30 aggregate 4,328,205 bushels, against 4,418,213 last week, 2,102,261 this week last year, and 3,702,368 in 1902. For the thirty-one weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 140,059,226 bushels, against 110,063,682 in 1906-1907, and 164,608,733 in 1901-02.

Corn exports for the week are 1,947,827 bushels against 1,171,428 last week, and 2,157,677 in 1907. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 30,078,778 bushels, against 33,230,708 in 1906.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Feb. 4.—The advance in wheat this morning was attributed to the development of some export business last yesterday and strength of corn. At 9:55 a. m., Finley Barrel sold three-quarters of a million bushels of wheat, Love taking half a million and the Chicago crowd the remainder. Indications pointed to a nervous scalping market. Northwest cars were heavy. Chicago elevator stocks decreased a quarter of a million. Liverpool opened unchanged to 3-20c lower. At 1:30 p. m. this market was unchanged to 3-10c higher. Buying developed on strength of corn. Cash wheat opened ¼c higher at 95c, gaining ¾c later. May was up ¼c at 97⅜; July ¼c higher at 94½; and September ¼c up at 92½c.

A decrease in the world's available supply of more than a million a decline in receipts and firmer cables bore wheat upward after the middle of the day fully three cents above the low mark in the recent collapse. Duluth reported No. 2 red wheat and durum for export. Liverpool closed ¼d to ½d up. Buying on strength of corn continued. The closes: Cash, 96¼; May, 98@c; July, 95½c; September, 93c.

Corn opened firm with Love and commission houses the best buyers. The Chicago crowd sold. Liverpool at the opening was 3-10c higher. Although Bartlett took corn this morning, it is not thought his house is still supporting the market as before. Traders are apprehensive, lest there be some difficulty in filling their May orders with first class grain. After the opening, the options remained unchanged for an hour or more. Cash was quoted at 55c; May at 60½c; July at 60¼c, and September at 60c.

Strength in corn resulted from moist weather in the middle west, covering by shorts and buying by Bartlett and his associates. Liverpool closed ½d to ¼d lower. Wrehm and commission houses sold. The finals: Cash, 56½c; May, 61½c; July, 61c; September, 60½c.

Oats firmed up in sympathy with corn. All options opened unchanged. At 10:00 a. m., May stood ½c higher at 53⅜; July the same amount higher at 48c; and September a half-cent in advance of the previous close at 38c.

New oats were taken by Lamson. There was an increase in Bradstreet's availables. The closes were: Cash, 52½c; May, 53¾c; July, 48½c; and September, 38½c.

There was a slight recession in clover seed during the initial hour, but no important change in undertone developed. At the noon hour, cash and March were down to $11.35, the previous close, after opening 2½c higher. April also lost the same amount at noon, when the option receded to $11.20. October was 2½c lower at $8.02½.

Gains of 5c were scored by cash, February, March and April clover seed, the first three options closing at $11.40; April at $11.25; and October 2½c lower at $8.02½.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 4.	Close Feb. 3
Wheat—					
Cash	95	....	....	96¼	94¾
May	97⅜	....	....	98¾	97½
July	94½	....	....	96½	94⅝
Sept.	92¼	....	....	93	92
Corn—					
Cash	55	....	....	56¼	54½
May	60¼	61⅝	....	61½	60¼
July	60¼	61⅛	....	61	60
Sept.	60	....	....	60¾	60
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	52½	51¼
May	52¼	....	....	53⅜	52¼
July	47½	....	....	48½	47½
Sept.	37½	....	....	38½	37½
Clover seed—					
Cash	11.37½	....	....	11.40	11.35
Feb.	11.37½	....	....	11.40	11.35
March	11.37½	....	....	11.40	11.35
April	11.22½	....	....	11.25	11.20
May	8.05	....	....	8.02½	8.05
Rye—					
No. 1	....	....	....	81	80
No. 2	....	....	....	80	79
No. 3	....	....	....	76	75
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.25	2.25
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	10.40	10.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	96	97⅝	96⅞	97¼	96
July	92⅜	94¼	....	93⅞	92⅜
Sept.	90¼	91⅜	....	91⅛	90¼
Corn—					
May	59½	61¼	59⅜	61	59⅜
July	58¼	59⅝	....	59¼	58⅜
Sept.	58	59¼	....	59	58
Oats—					
May (old).	51⅜	53⅜	....	53½	51⅜
May (new)	50	51⅝	....	50⅞	49½
July (old).	45	45⅞	44⅜	45¾	44⅜
July (new)	43½	....	....	44	43¼
Sept.	37¼	38	....	38	37⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.04	....	....	1.05¼	1.04
Corn—					
May	63⅜	....	....	70¼	63⅜
July	....	....	....	68⅞	67¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	96¼	97¼	....	97⅝	96
July	90⅝	91½	....	91¼	90⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	1.04⅜
July	....	....	....	....	1.04½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	....	1.04⅜
July	....	....	....	....	1.05¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	12.02	12.22	11.90	12.20	12.00
July	12.30	....	12.17	12.50	12.30
Lard—					
May	7.55	....	7.50	7.67	7.57
July	7.72	....	7.67	7.82	7.67
Ribs—					
May	6.55	....	6.52	6.67	6.52
July	6.75	6.92	....	6.90	6.72

Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Feb. 4.—Hogs were 5c higher today. Receipts were lighter than expected, but all were not sold. Packers were the most active buyers. Chicago conditions were practically the same. Other live stock ruled steady.

Toledo closing live stock quotations: Hogs— Select heavies, average 200 to 260 lbs., $4.60@4.65; mediums, $4.60@4.65; Yorkers, $4.60@4.65; pigs, $4.30@4.40; stags and roughs, $3.00@4.00; good mixed, $4.55@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.60.

Cattle—Prime steers, 400 lbs. and up, $5.50@6.75; good to choice, $5.25@5.60; good fats, 1,060 to 1,250 lbs., $5.00@5.25; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $4.75@5.25; common to light steers, $3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, $3.10@3.75; fair to good cows, $2.75@3.00; common cows, $1.25@2.50; tanners and cutters, $1.25@2.00; prime export bulls, $3.25@4.00; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.25; fair to good bolognas, $2.25@3.25; common, $2.75@3.00; choice fat heifers, $2.60@4.25; good to choice feeders, $4.75@5.00; fair to good feeders, $4.25@4.70; stockers, common to fair, $3.00@3.60; milkers and springers, by head, $35.00@60.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, $5.00@7.00; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and fed, $3.50@5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.25@4.50; good to choice mixed sheep, $3.50@4.25; ewes, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $4.50@5.00; lambs, $4.50@6.00; best lambs, $7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Cattle, receipts, about 5,500; market steady. Beeves, $3.60@6.15; cows and heifers, $1.70@4.60; Texans, $3.30@4.00; calves, $5.00@7.00; western, $3.70@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@